

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WOCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Have YOU tried the
\$130 Smith \$130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Phone 27.

No. 18,643. 號三十四百六千八萬一第 日十初月正年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 20TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號十二月二年七國民華中 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
1463

OTARD'S

* * *

BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.**

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DUMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES—
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest dump
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 11" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.

Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1165]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.**

Photographic Goods of Every Description
In Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219. [535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK-DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 "	" 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 "	" 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 "	" 15 "
2.15 " to 5.00 "	" 15 "
5.00 " to 8.00 "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 8.00 "	" 10 "
8.00 " to 8.30 "	" 15 "
8.30 " to 8.50 "	" 10 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days	
8.50 p.m.	
9.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 8.00 "	" 10 "
8.00 " to 8.30 "	" 15 "
8.30 " to 8.50 "	" 10 "

SATURDAY.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 8.00 "	" 10 "
8.00 " to 8.30 "	" 15 "
8.30 " to 8.50 "	" 10 "

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars and already in running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Composture Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[488]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Exp. res. p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Chi Tsoi)									
SHIEN LUNG	dep.	7.25	8.40	8.50	8.50	8.50			
Shun Chun	dep.	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Shueing Shui	dep.	8.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
Kaading	dep.	8.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
Taipei Market	dep.	8.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45
Taipei	dep.	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Shuein	dep.	9.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
Launai	dep.	9.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
Hung Hsin	dep.	9.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45

Our TERMS make it easy to get a

VICTROLA



Prices \$33 to \$330.

20% Discount for cash with order.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

[28-3]

FOR EVENING WEAR.



SHAPE 25

MACKINTOSH

4 CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

REINA MARIA CIGARS.

We beg to draw the special attention of smokers to this Cigar.

A very good and inexpensive smoke.

In boxes of 50 \$4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1361]

ANNOUNCEMENT

of

TACK LOONG

the Oldest and Largest Chinaware Concern in Canton.

Our patrons are desired to note that Mr. Li Hon CHY, also known as NG SHEUNG, who has heretofore represented this house for the Foreign Department, is no longer in our employ and has no authority to act on our behalf in any capacity whatsoever. Our new partner, Mr. FUNG YIU HING, also known as PO HING, will represent this house hereafter.

The general management and staff, except the above change, remain the same as before and all commands or enquiries will receive the same care and prompt attention as in the past.

Canton, February 1, 1918.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

February 17th
PEKING BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
DINNER

The Peking British Chamber of Commerce held a most successful dinner on Tuesday night in the Hotel de Pekin. Mr. E. G. Hillier, C.M.G., presided over a company of about twenty. After dinner the annual business meeting was held, when the following committee was elected:—Messrs. E. G. Hillier, S. Mayers, A. H. Ferguson, A. Ramsey, and R. D. Mackenzie. It is worthy of note that the last three gentlemen on the list are former residents of the Colony. Mr. A. Rose, British Commercial Attaché, then addressed the gathering. His impressions of commercial home affairs received during his recent visit home were very interesting. What surprised him most was the intelligent interest displayed by manufacturers and producers and also by operatives in China and Chinese affairs. These people at home realise the potentialities of China as a future market. At the close of the address Mr. Rose was heartily thanked by the meeting.

Everything comes to him who waits, and some of the ex-Chinese officials who have been in exile are now being restored to citizenship. On Monday night a mandate was issued pardoning Liang Shih-vi, Chow Tze Chi, and Chu Chih-shion, for their monarchical activities before the death of Yuan Shih-kai. This would probably have been taken earlier had it not been for a tender feeling for southern prejudices. But better late than never. On Tuesday another mandate appeared granting pardon to Dr. Chen Chin-tao, ex-Minister of Finance, whose conviction last year on charges of bribery was so much disputed. The Minister for Justice admits that the case was not proven. The three Yuan Shih-kai champions may be persecuted to come to Peking to help the government out of its difficulties, but there is no need to guard against wounding the susceptibilities of the irascible.

The fancy dress skating carnival on the rink of the International Recreation Club, held last Friday night, was a brilliant success. The costumes were original and artistic, the sports were well contested, and the music supplied was pleasing indeed. About \$100 will be handed over to the relief of flood victims.

Mr. White, the second secretary at the American Legation, has been telegraphically informed of his transfer to Teheran, and this gentleman is now considering how he is to get there. He may have to proceed by way of Siberia, an arduous journey likely to be enlivened by adventure.

The wedding of Miss Thring and Major Knaggs takes place on Monday next within the British Legation Chapel. There will be no reception.

Captain Fitzhugh, who has been spending a few weeks in Peking, leaves to-day for Weihaiwei to accompany coolies to France.

The Rev. C. L. Ogilvie had an attentive audience last Friday when he discoursed most succinctly and intelligently on the religions of China, under the auspices of the North China Language School.

A NEW BANK.
Last week there was opened here a new bank known as the Exchange Bank of China. Its capital is Sino-Japanese, one half contributed by each. Of the capital of \$10,000,000 half has been paid up. Notes are being printed in Japan for the new bank which will issue these to the amount of its reserve.

THE BANK OF CHINA.
In this land of topsy-turvydom nothing should occasion surprise, yet the announcement that the Bank of China is about to pay 12 per cent. on last year's profits and grant \$300,000 as bonus to its staff has staggered Peking, especially the poor unfortunates who have been trying to make ends meet on dollars which are a little more than half their value. Letters have been written denouncing the officials, and the question is asked, "How can this be?" The mystery is explained by the fact that only in Peking have the Bank of China notes been below par and that the officials and staff in Peking are only sharing in a good year's business with the Bank of China officials and staffs all over the country.

THE PLAGUE.
It would seem indeed as if the plague were well under control, despite its appearance in several hitherto uninfected villages. The pest has made its way into Chihli and has threatened the Peking-Hankow railway, but the precautionary measures undertaken by the railway administration inspire confidence. In like manner the Peking-Mukden Railway authorities are taking no risks, and an isolation hospital is being prepared at Fengtai. Gen. Chiang Chao-tung is making a trip to Pootung and neighbourhood and may be assumed that he will have little difficulty in inducing the local authorities to co-operate with the many foreign and Chinese medical men who are working strenuously to combat the spread of this dread disease. French priests report that villages near Kwei-huang have been completely decimated. In one the only survivor was a baby a few months old. The number of deaths has been calculated as averaging 15 per day, which, after all, is not very great.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The fall of snow on Monday is regarded as a happy harbinger, coming as it did so close to China New Year. Moreover, it was doubly auspicious, inasmuch as Monday was the first day of spring according to the Chinese calendar. Already a difference in temperature is noticed and skaters realise that their pleasures on the ice cannot continue much longer.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A YOUNG WOMAN CHARGED.

A young married Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of a deposit receipt for \$500 at the International Banking Corporation, knowing the same to have been unlawfully stolen outside the Colony.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner prosecuted. Defendant said she received the deposit receipt from her husband, and was not aware that it had been stolen.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded defendant till next Saturday, bail being fixed at \$1,500.

UNLICENSED DOGS.

Eight dog-owners were summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood for failing to renew the licences for their dogs, and were each fined \$5.

In one case a defendant carried in his arms a pup less than a month old and declared: "The Sergeant has run me out with not taking out a licence for this, too."

Mr. Wood remarked that no fine would be inflicted, but advised the defendant to take out a licence when the pup became three months' old.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 35 taels of prepared opium.

It was stated that at 2:10 p.m. on Monday a Chinese Revenue Officer noticed defendant going towards the Kowloon Station with the intention of taking train for Shek Lung. He was carrying a basket filled with clothes. Witness stopped him and found the opium at the bottom of the basket.

Defendant said the opium did not belong to him. He carried it to oblige a friend, who asked him to take the stuff to his mother.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

PAWNING A FRIEND'S JEWELS.

A Chinese youth was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of gold jewellery valued at \$25.

Inspector Browne said the real value of the articles was less than \$25, as they were made of silver, inlaid with gold.

Sergeant Ingham said that, when questioned defendant claimed the articles as the property of his wife.

Defendant denied this but said the jewellery belonged to a friend of his who was at present in Canton. His friend had asked him to sell the articles, but as he was unable to do so he wanted to pawn them for \$25. With the proceeds he had intended to leave for Canton to purchase rubies.

Mr. Dyer Ball—What would you have replied if your friend asked you where his jewels were?—Defendant: I would have answered that they were left in the custody of a friend.

Mr. Dyer Ball said the better custodian would be the Police. If his friend desired the return of the jewels the Police would give them to him. He fined defendant \$25, in default a month's hard labour.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund are gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer for the week ending 19th February, 1918:—

Montague Ede—Jan./Feb.	\$5.00
B. Packham—Balance of amount collected for dinner to some soldiers at Knutsford Hotel, Kowloon	6.00
R. S.	25.00
B. Ext. Telegraph Co.	20.00
(European Staff)	20.00
D. Macdonald—Jan./Feb.	10.00
E. W. Hamilton—Jan./Feb.	10.00
W. S. Brown	5.00
A. G. Gordon	10.00
Donnelly & Whyte	10.00
A. H. Skelton	10.00
W. L. Leask	10.00
H. W. Leaker	10.00
R. M. Dyer	10.00
C. Thorne	10.00
W. A. Hannibal	5.00
R. Hancock—Jan./Feb.	10.00
	\$191.00
Previously acknowledged	435.00
Total	\$626.00

* Monthly subscription.
\$ Donation.
T. Robinson (General Secretary).
F. G. B. Hastings, R.N. (Naval Secretary).
C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F. (Military Sec. and Treasurer).

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

The above Society yesterday sent to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes two cases of war work addressed as follows:—

Mrs. Eden, Jackanapes Work Society, 94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W.—2 quilts, 2 pillows, 4 pr. stretcher boots, 74 suits pyjamas, 84 white woollen caps, 15 white woollen socks, 20 pr. socks, 49 pr. woollen mittens, 11 mufflers, and 17 sleeveless sweaters.

Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., Cairo, Egypt—438 roller bandages, 4 floor cloths, 37 mops, 40 vests, 100 suits pyjamas, 26 pr. cloth slippers, and 7 bars swabs.

The winning number of the raffle for an embroidered tablecloth in No. 30, M. R. Banker. The proceeds \$100, were devoted to a wool fund for war comfort.

Workers are reminded that material can be obtained from Mrs. S. E. Green, 15, Hantow Road, Kowloon, on Tuesdays and Fridays between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

SPORT.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

Official times and positions of yachts competing at the Victoria Regatta last Saturday:—

COURSE:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Troons Rock (S), Start and Finish, Outer and Inner Naval Buoy, V.R.C. Distance:—6 1/2 Miles.

Yacht Handicap Finishing Corrected time time

Dione M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S. 4:18.00 4:18.00 4:18.00

Rolla 32 4:18.00 4:18.00

Jessie 1.05 D.N.S. 4:18.00

Diana 4.52 4:40.51 4:35.59

Colleen 4.52 D.N.S. 4:35.59

Aileen 6.30 D.N.F. —

Position:—(1) Rolla, (2) Dione.

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QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

REPORT FOR JANUARY.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY (Under Mrs. Stabb).

One case was sent to the 18th Hospital, Alexandria, containing:—10 mufflers, 1 pair of socks, 22 pillows, 20 vests, 43 bed jackets, 24 eye bandages, 20 mosquito nets, 27 abdominal belts, 4 caps, 7 doz. handkerchiefs, 37 pairs of pyjamas, 11 shrouds, 4 reversible bed jackets, 2 surgical suits, 6 gauze veils, 17 pairs of slippers, 12 tray covers, 34 milk covers, 15 head bandages, 24 scrubbers, 2 pairs of bed coats and 1 beret.

Three cases were sent to Bombay for Mesopotamia containing:—5 pillows, 109 vests, 78 bed jackets, 24 eye bandages, 40 mosquito nets, 41 doz. handkerchiefs, 68 pairs of pyjamas, 15 shrouds, 8 reversible bed jackets, 5 surgical suits, 13 pairs of slippers, 35 tray covers, 12 milk covers, 8 head bandages, 20 scrubbers, 2 pairs of bed coats, 10 pairs of bed coats, 39 shirts, old linen and playing cards.

OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY (Under Mrs. Green).

To Hon. Secy: Red Cross Depot, No. 2, Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay:—

Case No. 13-400 roller bandages, 60 flannel vests, 43 white woollen belts, 91 white woollen caps, 30 pairs white woollen bed socks, 7 floor cloths, and 1 lot slippers, 7 floor cloths, and 1 lot magazines.

Case No. 12-171 roller bandages, 150 suits pyjamas, and 60 flannel vests.

Case No. 13-720 roller bandages, 98 flannel vests, 82 suits flannel pyjamas.

Case No. 13-10 pairs stretcher boots, 40 suits pyjamas, 30 sleeveless sweaters, 60 pairs socks, 32 pairs mittens, 30 milk covers, 33 woollen mufflers, 84 woollen caps, 2 quilts, 2 pillows, and 1 lot magazines.

For distribution to local Troops—120 khaki handkerchiefs and 200 woollen mufflers.

UNION CHURCH WORK PARTY (Under Mrs. Macdonald).

To Gen. Medical Officer, Amara, Mesopotamia:—555 rolled bandages, 35 suits pyjamas, 101 shirts, 14 vests, 156 pairs socks, 69 mufflers, 14 helmets, 16 pairs knee caps, 33 woollen caps, 7 trench sweaters, 36 milk covers, 101 handkerchiefs, eye bandages, 6 pair slippers, 14 scrubbers, and 12 mops.

NAVAL AND DOCKYARD (Under Mrs. Sandeman):—8 shirts, 12 vests, 4 pyjamas, 18 socks, 47 mufflers, 5 pillows, 1 helmet, and 2 caps.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE (Under Miss Loureiro):—33 pair socks, 6 pair bed socks, 43 mufflers, 34 knitted scrubbers, 10 knitted floor scrubbers, 43 khaki handkerchiefs, 67 food covers, 40 doz. gauze swabs, and 5,124 rolled bandages.

ITALIAN CONVENT—11 mufflers.

WESLEYAN CHURCH WORKING PARTY (Under Mrs. Robinson):—20 towels, 20 shirts, 37 pairs socks, 108 handkerchiefs, 3 vests, 4 scrubbers, 1 pair surgical socks, 1 pair mittens, and 30 mufflers. Also 73 mufflers for local troops.

U.S.R.C. BRANCH, Kowloon (Under Mrs. Keigwin):—1,008 rolled bandages, 11 capeline bandages, 600 swabs, 30 shell swabs, 9 shrouds, 15 wool caps, 12 blue clava helmets, 67 mufflers, 13 wool socks, 10 pairs surgical stockings, 3 vests, 2 bedgown jackets, and 31 scrubbers. Also 300 pairs socks, vests, cardigan jackets, and bulclava helmets given to local troops.

HELENA MAY (Under Mrs. Jordan):—1,500 rolled bandages, 5 head bandages, 2 many tail bandages, 3 pairs stockings, 478 swabs, 22 mufflers, and 840 cigarettes (sent in December).

PEAK CLUB WAR WORK PARTY (Under Mrs. Sutherland):—450 rolled bandages, 86 many tail bandages, and 678 swabs.

KOWLOON UNIT WORKERS (Under Mrs. Young):

To Miss Tucker, Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society, 45 pieces of men's clothing.

To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, No. 9, South Moten Street, London, West:—27 pieces of children's clothing made from material supplied by the War Charities, and 2 woollen bounets by a member of the K.U.W.

To Mrs. Lefroy, Vice-President, S.S.F.A., Hoxton Branch, Britannia Street, London, N.—40 pieces of women's and children's clothing.

To Miss Wragge, Maurics Hostel, 114 Shepherdess Walk, Hoxton, London, W.—46 pieces of women's and children's clothing.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

MUSKETRY—PART 1.

All members of No. 3 Company (not including Ambulance and Drummers) who have not vied Part I, will leave Hantow Pier at 9 a.m. on Sunday next, February 24th, returning at about 1 p.m.

SUMMER UNIFORM.

Members of No. 3 Company, Ambulance, and Drummers requiring fresh issue of or alteration in Summer uniform are ordered to attend at Headquarters Club on Wednesday, February 20th, at 5.30 p.m. Reference should be made to Order of February 15th/18th.

DISCIPLINARY BOARD.

The system of convening a Board at irregular intervals for specified cases will cease as from this date.

A Disciplinary Board will sit regularly on Mondays (except Holidays) at Headquarters Club at 5.15 p.m. Inspectors of the various commands may attend in the rotation as members thereof.

The first regular Board will sit on Monday, March 4th.

APPOINTMENT.

The Hon. C.S.P. has approved the appointment of P.C. 725 Arculli to be Musketry Sergeant.

By Order.

T. F. Horon.

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, February 19th, 1918.

LT.-COL. WARD, M.P., ON THE LABOUR MOVEMENT. INTERESTING ADDRESS LAST NIGHT.

Last night a large and representative audience assembled at the City Hall to listen to an address on the "Labour Movement, Past and Present" by Lt.-Col. J. Ward, M.P.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, who presided, explained that the meeting was held under the auspices of the Church of England Men's Society, whose principle was service for others. There was a tendency to regard the Church as a sort of society for individuals to save their own souls. This, however, was a mistake. Every member of the Church ought to do something in the service of Christ to make the world better than it was. This involved co-operation as opposed to individualism and competition, and they were fortunate in having one aspect of that subject brought before them by Lt.-Col. Ward, who was one of the most far-seeing and outspoken leaders of the labour movement. (Applause.)

Col. Ward, M.P., then traced the development of the Trades Union movement in Great Britain from its origin, pointing out that less than one hundred years ago men were sentenced to transportation for conspiracy if they combined to raise wages. Right down to 1871 Trades Unions had no legal status. Nevertheless, in 1889 a Labour Conference was held at which the following five subjects were debated:—Abolition of Truck, Employers' Liability, demand for the education of workmen's children, reform of the franchise, payment of members, and the right of combination. The Employers' Liability Act was passed a few years later, free education came in 1879, and the franchise had been frequently extended, the last great extension having taken place since he left England. Col. Ward went on to show how the labour movement had been obstructed by judge-made law. For instance, although the first clause in the Trade Union Act of 1871 provided that no Trade Union could sue or be sued, and that was upheld by the Courts for forty years, yet in 1902, when the first general railway strike took place and the Taff Railway Co. brought an action to recover damages against the Union, they were awarded £50,000 by Mr. Justice Farwell. At one fell swoop the whole fabric of Trade Union law was thus brought to the ground. Up to this time the movement had been strictly non-political but now that the gauntlet was thrown down the British workmen had no alternative but to pick it up. They decided to demand an alteration of the law, and the Labour movement was thrust along a line that it was never intended to pursue, and took up an intensely political form. Finally a Bill was passed which made it impossible for any Court to entertain an action against a Trade Union. Col. Ward said that if it were a question between man and man he would submit his life to the decision of the Courts in England, but if it were a question of class hostility, class prejudice, then no, decidedly no. He then dealt with the relations between Capital and Labour and dissembled from the view that their interests were identical. So far as the development of the country's trade was concerned they were, but when it came to the distribution of the profits of that trade they were not. He was not prepared to say that Trade Unions had always done the right thing, but they must be judged not by isolated acts but by the general trend of the movement.

Finally, Col. Ward said—I only say to you all, have no fear of Democracy. The more right you give to the people of the country to which you belong the greater the stability of the State.

FEAST OF THE CROSS.

The annual festival of the Cross takes place in this Colony next Sunday in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. In the morning High Mass will be celebrated at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Rector of the Cathedral, and the conferees of the Confraternity of *Bon Jesus des Pauvres* will be present at the Chancel. The main altar will be draped in purple and all the available Clergy will occupy the Sanctuary. After Mass, the venerable image of Our Lord, bearing a huge cross, will be placed in the Chancel, and the solemn procession, which is to start shortly after 2 p.m. inside the Church, it being impossible to go round the Church compound owing to the repairs which are in progress owing to the collapse of St. Joseph's College playground. After the procession the Rev. Fr. Netto, a Jesuit Missionary of Shih Hing district, will preach. The function will conclude with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

COMPANY MEETING. HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

The ninety-eighth ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at noon at the offices of the Company. There were present:—Mr. R. Sheehan (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. D. Landale, S. H. Dodwell, H. W. Looker (Directors), John Arnold (Acting Secretary), C. Montague Eda, P. Tester, J. M. V. de Figueiredo, A. J. d'Eca, M. S. Northcote, T. F. Hough, W. A. Valentine, J. M. Taylor, A. E. Griffin, F. Maitland, Chai Siu Ki, J. M. Alves, and C. B. Burgess, and Captain Morgan.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen—The report and accounts having been in your possession for some days, you will doubtless allow me to follow the usual custom of taking them as read. Your directors regret the report placed before you is such a poor one. The unfavourable result of the year's working can be accounted for by the abnormal conditions under which our trade has been carried on and by heavily increased expenditure in insurance rates, coal supply, stores, docking and repairs charges. The gross earnings of our steamers, although not equal to those of 1918, have been maintained at the average of the previous five years. The cause of the heavy falling off in our profits were fully explained to you at the two previous shareholders' meetings; it is needless, therefore, to enlarge on the subject now; suffice it to say that while competition overburdened the river trade, with tonnage far in excess of its requirements low rates must of necessity prevail and profitable working cannot be looked for.

Endeavours are now being made with the owners of native-owned steamers and the Railway Administration to increase passenger fares to meet the enormous increase in running expenses. The proposed arrangement has been approved of by all parties, except the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, but your directors trust the negotiations now in progress will be satisfactorily concluded. The superstructure of the *Sui An*, destroyed by fire in 1916, was reconstructed and completed in June last. In April, the *Sui An* collided with a junk, seriously damaging her with-paddle, which necessitated her withdrawal from the Canton line for over two months. The cost of repairs formed a claim on the underswriters.

Owing to the decline both in the freight and passenger trade between Hongkong and Macao your directors decided to lay off the *Sui An* in October and to replace her by the *Sui Tin*, a boat more economical and suitable to present conditions. Your directors have had a good offer to dispose of the *Sui Tin* and are now being carried on.

For many years past the Company has had to contend on the Canton-Macao line with increasing tonnage, said to be subsidised by certain interests at Macao, and your directors finally decided that it would be a better policy to withdraw from this line temporarily until conditions and trade improved.

The working of the West River Services continuing to give very poor and unsatisfactory results, owing to the unsettled state of this part of the country, your directors and the joint-owners of the *Sai Nam*, *Nanning*, *Lian*, and *Sau*, accepted an offer from a Chinese syndicate to dispose of the vessels and their property at Wuchow, amounting to \$51,138.91, has been placed to the credit of profit and loss account.

During the year last the Company's vessels have been docked for general overhaul, repairs and Government survey. Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that depreciation and insurance fund has been subdivided into two separate accounts:—insurance and depreciation account. The amount standing at credit of the former account is sufficient to cover the proportion of marine insurance carried by the Company on its fleet. As to the depreciation account, to meet the depreciation in market values of the Company's investments in public companies your directors have transferred from depreciation fund an investment fluctuation account the sum of \$50,000.

You will, I doubt not, approve the action of your directors in following the example of other local companies in making a contribution of \$5,000 on behalf of the Company to the fund in aid of War Charities.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. Hough, the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917, were adopted. It was proposed by Mr. J. M. V. de Figueiredo, and carried unanimously, that Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. R. Sheehan be re-elected directors for the ensuing year.

The appointment of Mr. D. Landale as a Director was confirmed.

Messrs. A. R. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown were elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$400.

The CHAIRMAN informed the meeting that dividend warrants were now ready and could be had on application.

Captain Morgan said he would like to ask the Board a few questions with their permission.

The CHAIRMAN replied that Captain Morgan had no right to ask questions at that juncture, as the business of the meeting was finished, but he would listen to him.

Captain Morgan then asked the following questions:—

(1)—In view of the reduced dividend, will the Board explain how it is that Mr. Clarke has been granted before the time was due twelve months' leave on full pay? Will the directors also explain how it is he has been granted so many terms of leave with full pay?

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. HONGKONG. SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A special general meeting of the St. George's Society, Hongkong, was held yesterday evening in the City Hall, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said he hoped they would favour the proposed alteration in the Constitution of the Society. The alteration meant that they would have five additional members on the Committee, to carry out the necessary arrangements for the celebration of St. George's Day. He moved that rule 5 of the Society be changed accordingly, increasing the number of elected members of the Committee from 7 to 12.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

As the result of a ballot the following were then added to the Committee:—Messrs. J. W. Graham, W. A. Dowley, H. W. Looker, A. G. Coppin, and M. S. Northcote.

The CHAIRMAN said the various Committees, particularly the Entertainment Committee, would be very glad to receive any suggestions as to how St. George's Day could best be celebrated.

The meeting then terminated.

COMPANY REPORT. CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

The report of the General Managers (Messrs. Sheehan, Tomes & Co.), for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-first ordinary general meeting to be held on the 28th inst., states:—

The gross earnings for the past year amount to \$188,391.74, and there remains a sum of \$124,649.75 at credit of Profit and Loss Account which it is recommended be appropriated as follows:—

To place to reserve fund \$35,000.00
To pay a dividend of 7 per cent. or 70 cents per share 87,500.00
To carry forward to the credit of next year's account 2,149.75

Consolidating Committee. In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. S. H. Dodwell, H. P. White and J. P. Smith, who are eligible for re-appointment.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts to the week ending 16th February is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 2 weeks
This Year	\$ 8,149	\$9,319
Last Year	12,514	9,318
Increase	5,635	101

(2)—Can the directors explain why the *Taiwan* was built and why she was taken over when she did not come up to specifications? How much has the Company lost in running this vessel?

(3)—Do the directors know that the ship stewards have been paying \$70 a month each for the privilege of selling food and wines on board?

(4)—Is it a fact that when the *Sui Tin* and *Sui Tai* were purchased, on the advice of Mr. Clarke, the then German directors of the Company obtained from the vendors a commission of \$10,000 on the deal, and divided this sum among themselves?

(5)—Is it a fact that since the previous shareholders' meeting the Board appointed as superintendant a Mr. Conner, and that this arrangement was found unsuitable and that this experiment cost the Company over \$5,000?

(6)—Has Mr. Clarke retired from the Company, and if so, will the directors state how long they intend to pay him a salary of about £150 a month for doing nothing? Will the Board see fit to ask nothing? Will the Board return the sum illegally paid him during the past ten months—money which was paid out without the sanction of the majority of the shareholders?

As regards questions (1) and (6) the CHAIRMAN replied that Mr. Clarke was a very old servant of the Company, and anything that the directors could do for him he was sure the shareholders would approve. As Mr. Clarke's health was now in a very serious state he thought it cruel to worry him with regard to the two or three months' balance of leave.

The Board did not know whether Mr. Clarke was about to retire, nor how much salary he would draw on retirement. The Board had a right to reward a well-deserving and old servant of the Company.

In reply to the second question the CHAIRMAN said the *Taiwan* was built for a special purpose and had fulfilled it. The Directors were doing their best to minimize the loss and were engaged in negotiations for the sale of the boat. If she could not be sold she would be laid up and another vessel would be purchased to take her place.

With reference to the third question, the CHAIRMAN said he knew nothing about it.

As regards question (4) the CHAIRMAN said that in connection with the *Sui Tai* and *Sui Tin* he knew nothing about the German directors receiving a commission, and whether they divided any such commission.

In reply to question (5) the CHAIRMAN's reply was that the facts as stated were correct, and he (the CHAIRMAN) would now cancel that appointment.

The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG RACES. TRAINING NOTES AND TIMES.

This week-end saw the most important stage in the training of the ponies and the favourites have been picked out by many. Saturday was the biggest day. All the ponies went full distance, and some very good times were recorded. On Monday morning gallops were induced, but in every case the ponies were slower, as it is fast and heavy; but the weather shows no signs of changing and we may reasonably expect the present conditions to continue during race week.

For the Derby "Salamander" remains favourite. His owners seemingly think he is fit enough, and he has been taken along quietly. On Saturday he went the Derby distance on the inside track, taking things very easily, and on Monday he only trotted round. "Wild Cat" has many admirers, and gave a good account of himself on Monday morning, finishing very gamely. Of the other Derby Griffins mention may be made of "Xmas Day" and "Modesty Dahlia." "Modesty Dahlia," which would appear to be the hope of Sir Paul's stable, Vida piloted round both "Modesty Dahlia" and "Bantam Dahlia," and the first-named gave a good impression on Monday, finishing well in 31 secs. The "Chiefs" would appear to be out of the running, and Sir Ellis has been unable to get a jockey, as it is quite definite now that Mr. Hill, who was to have worn his colours, cannot come.

Among the Subs the best would seem to be "Black Cat," "Bubble Sand," "Haggis," "Mame," "Doubtful," "Dividend," and "Camouflage." The last-named put up a wonderful good performance on Sunday morning, doing 2 mile inside in 1min. 37 secs. with a good last quarter in 31 secs. Of the old ponies "Royal Sand" and "Merry Sand" are the best, with "Sandy" fancied by a number of people. "Attraction Dahlia," late "Horroini," went very well with Vida up on Monday; but he is a very uncertain quantity, and has disappointed his backers before. "Fairy Light" has a reputation, and his name has been mentioned in connection with the Champions, though he has hardly shown such form at Happy Valley.

On Monday morning interest centred around the "Cats," who all went a mile in fairly good time. "Black Cat" took things comfortably, but finished splendidly in 30.2.5 secs.

Monday's times will be found below:—

Monday's gallopers GRIFINS.
"Black Cat"—1 mile—48, 1:28, 2:03 3.5, 2:34; last quarter, 30.2.5 secs.
"Haggis"—1 mile—39, 1:13 2.5, 1:45 3.5; last quarter, 32.1.5 secs.

"Hurd"—1 mile—35, 1:09 1.5, 1:46; last quarter, 30.4.5.
"Hoff"—1 mile—35, 1:09 1.5, 1:46; last quarter, 30.4.5.

"Mame"—1 mile—34, 1:06, 1:39; last quarter, 33.
"Dividend"—1 mile—42, 1:10, 1:57, 2:31 2.5, 3:05, 3:38 3.5; last quarter, 33.3.5 secs.

"Tabby Cat"—1 mile—37, 1:11, 1:45 1.5, 2:10 2.5; last quarter, 33.4.5 secs.
"Novand"—1 mile—34, 1:06 3.5, 1:40 2.5, 2:14 2.5; last quarter, 33.3.5 secs.

"Herman"—1 mile—39, 1:06, 1:41; last quarter, 35 secs.
"White Cat"—1 mile—38, 1:15, 1:50 3.5, 2:22 2.5; last quarter, 31.4.5 secs.

"Stanley Chief"—1 mile—34, 1:06 3.5; last quarter, 31.3.5 secs.
"Snuffbox"—1 mile—35, 1:07, 1:38 4.5; last quarter, 31.4.5 secs.

"Snuffbox" was joined by "Puffbox" in the last half-mile.
"Sunrise Dahlia" and "Sunstar Dahlia"—14 miles—37, 1:13, 1:47 2.5, 2:21, 2:57; last quarter, 36 secs.

"Wallaroo"—1 mile—36, 1:12, 1:47, 2:21; last quarter, 34 secs.
"Kingway" (Vida up) and "Temple Bar"—1 mile—last mile, 37, 1:13, 1:47 2.5, 2:10 3.5; last quarter, 32.1.5 secs.

"Kingway" finished a length in front of "Temple Bar."
DEBUT GRIFINS.
"Bantam Dahlia" (Vida up)—1 mile—36, 1:09 2.5, 1:42 2.5, 2:16; last quarter, 33.5.5 secs.

"Modesty Dahlia" (Vida up)—1 mile—39.1.5, 1:17, 1:55, 2:31, 3:05, 3:39; last quarter, 31 secs.

"Korand"—1 mile—35, 1:09 1.5, 1:44 4.5; last quarter, 35.3.5 secs.
"Wild Cat"—1 mile—37.5.5, 1:14, 1:49, 2:20 2.5; last quarter, 31.5.5 secs.

"Persian Cat" and "Camouflage"—1 mile—38, 1:15, 1:46, 2:20 1.5; last quarter, 32.1.5 secs.
"Gentle Cat"—1 mile—40, 1:17, 1:50, 2:22; last quarter, 33 secs.

"Conquest Dahlia"—1 mile—35, 1:10, 1:44, 2:16, 2:50; last quarter, 31.4.5 secs.
"Unique Dahlia"—1 mile—34, 1:09, 1:44, 2:16, 2:50; last quarter, 34 secs.

"Sunny" joined in the last half-mile.
OLD PONIES.
"Tittlemouse"—1 mile—last half-mile, 33.1.5, 1:06 3.5; last quarter, 33.2.5 secs.

"Australian Chief"—1 mile—42, 1:21, 2:02, 2:39 2.5, 3:13; last quarter, 33.3.5 secs.
"Dandy Dahlia"—1 mile—last mile, 37, 1:14 2.5, 1:50 3.5, 2:24 2.5; last quarter, 33.4.5 secs.

"Coronet Dahlia"—1 mile—38, 1:07 1.5, 1:41.5; last quarter, 34.2.5 secs.
"Windsor Dahlia"—1 mile—36, 1:14, 1:50 1.5, 2:23 2.5, 2:56 2.5; last quarter, 32.1.5 secs.

"Calico's Walt"—1 mile—40, 1:13, 1:43 4.5; last quarter, 31.4.5 secs.
"Attraction Dahlia" (late "Herodini") (Vida up)—1 mile—35.2.5, 1:10 4.5, 1:44 1.5, 2:15 3.5 secs.

"Anticipation"—1 mile—37, 1:11 2.5, 1:43; last quarter, 31.3.5 secs.
"Fairy Light" and "Xmas Light"—1 mile—38, 1:13 2.5, 1:54, 2:23 1.5; last quarter, 31.1.5 secs.

"King Dick"—1 mile—36, 1:12, 1:47, 2:21; last quarter, 34 secs.
"Racer Chief"—1 mile—34, 1:05 3.5; last quarter, 31.2.5 secs.

"Admiral"—1 mile—37, 1:10, 1:43; last quarter, 33 secs.
The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

AUTO SCOOTERS

THE MOST SPORTY TOY YET PRODUCED

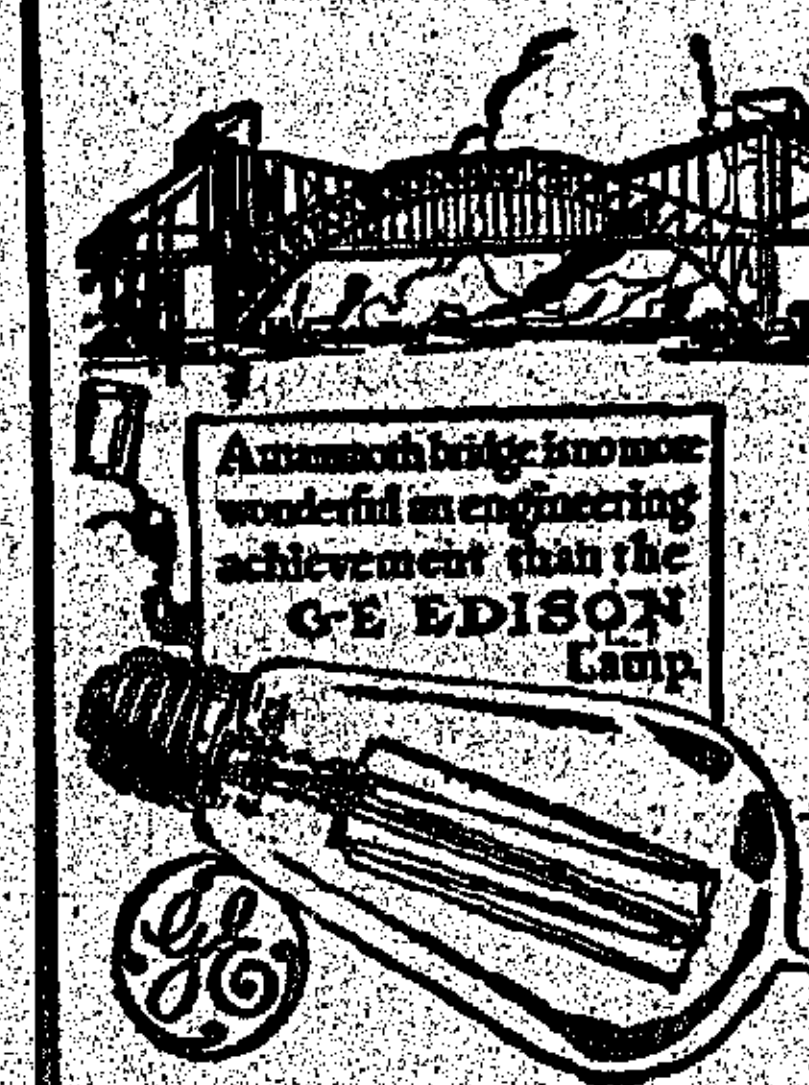
EASY, HEALTH-GIVING, STRONG.

The rider propels the Auto Scooter with the ease of an ordinary bicycle by simply pressing the lever with the foot. The free wheel then allows the Auto Scooter to run on with the acquired momentum.

STOCKED IN THREE STYLES

VARNISHED	WITH MUD GUARDS	ENAMELLED
\$20.00	\$22.50	\$25.00

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PUT
G. E.
EDISON LAMPS
IN EVERY SOCKET FOR
BETTER
BRIGHTER
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FOR THE RACES

SMART

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DRESSES.

CANTON—CNR GIRLS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Principal—Miss RENDLECK, M.A.
Dip. Ed.
School Re-opens January 10th, 1919.
Thorough English and Chinese Education.
Fees moderate.

ST. HILDA'S—East Parade Ground.
Principal—Miss RENDLECK, M.A.
Dip. Ed.
School Re-opens January 10th, 1919.
Thorough English and Chinese Education.
Fees moderate.

STRAITS MESSENGER SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Building, Telok Ayer St., Singapore, two HONGKONG AGENTS of the HONGKONG MESSENGER SERVICE Guild, whose subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

1919

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

**N^O. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PRINCE,
Rooms, Unfurnished.
Apply to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY.
[1653]**

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE

**SCHOOL will RESUME WORK on
MONDAY, February 25th, at 8.15 A.M.
Students who wish to enter should call
upon the Warden on Saturday Morning,
February 23rd, at 9.30 A.M.
[1654]**

EXPERT HATTER.

**HAVING obtained the services of an
Expert, HATS can be CLEANED
and RE-SHAPED to order. Large variety
of Fancy Coloured Hatters in Stock.
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
[1655]**

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY
(British Section).

**THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED
that a TRAIN, with accommodation
for 1st and 2nd class passengers only, will
leave Kowloon at 12 Noon for SHUN CHUN
calling at TAIPU and SHEUNG SHUI on 25th,
26th and 27th instant, and also on SATUR-
DAY, 2nd proximo.
By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
Kowloon, 19th February, 1918. [1656]**

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

**DINNER DANCES will be held on the
following nights open to Residents
and Diners in the Hotel:—
MONDAY, 25th FEBRUARY,
TUESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY,
WEDNESDAY, 27th FEBRUARY,
and
SATURDAY, 2nd MARCH.
Table d'Hôte Menus will be served as
follows:—
GRILL ROOM \$3.50 per head.
DINING ROOM \$2.50 per head.
(The Ordinary Grill Room "à la Carte"
Menu will be withdrawn on each
of the above evenings.)
The usual bi-weekly Tea Dances WILL
NOT BE HELD on the following days:—
FRIDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY,
and
TUESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY,
but will be RESUMED on:—
FRIDAY, 1st MARCH.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[1657]**

**WRITING INKS of every description,
manufactured by NATIONAL
CHINA CHEMICAL CO., 30, Parkes Road,
Tientsin. Correspondence Invited.
[1614]**

WANTED.

**ON 1st June, for Wei-Hai-Wei Capable
Foreign NURSE to take charge of
an infant.
Apply to—
NURSE,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1649]**



TENDERS.

**TENDERS are invited for the supply of
Timber, Timber Materials, and Spars
to H.M. Naval Yard for one year from 1st
April next.
Forms of Tender with full particulars may
be obtained on application to the Naval
Store Officer.
Tenders must reach H.M. Dockyard not
later than 5th March next.
G. L. PLATT,
Naval Store Officer.
H.M. Dockyard,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1918. [1646]**



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

**IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED
TENDERS in duplicate, which should
be clearly marked "TENDERS FOR THE
SUPPLY OF CASTINGS," will be received
at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon
of MONDAY, the 25th day of February, 1918,
for the supply and delivery of Iron and
Brass Castings, Manufactures, Ironwork, etc.,
to the Public Works Department for about
nine months ending on December 31st, 1918.
Each Tenderer must produce with his
tender a receipt that he has deposited in the
Colonial Treasury the sum of \$500 (Dollars
Five Hundred) as a pledge of the bond of
his tender, which sum shall be forfeited to
the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or
fail to carry out the satisfaction of the
Government, the whole or any portion of his
tender, which may be accepted. The deposit
will be returned to any Tenderer whose
tender is not accepted.
The Government does not bind itself to
accept the lowest or any tender, and shall
be at liberty to accept any tender in whole
or in part for any one or more of the articles
mentioned.
For form of tender and further particulars
apply at this Office.
W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1918. [1658]**

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation
will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong,
on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February,
1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Court of Directors together
with a Statement of Accounts for the year
ending the 31st December, 1917.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
11th February, to SATURDAY, 23rd Feb-
ruary, 1918 (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1918. [1659]**

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN
AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

**THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be held
at the Offices of the Company, St. George's
Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on
THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at
11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a
Statement of Accounts and the Report of the
General Managers for the year ending 31st
December, 1917, and electing a Consulting
Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
20th February, 1918, until THURSDAY, the
28th February, 1918, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1639]**

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
NOTICE.

**THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will
be held at the Company's Hotel, on FRIDAY,
the 1st March, 1918, at 11.15 P.M., for the
purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts to
31st December, 1917, with the Report of the
Directors and to discuss any matter that may
be competently brought before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 22nd February to
1st March, 1918, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1640]**

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
NOTICE.

**ON and after 16th February, 1918, the
hours for the transaction of business
by the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK will
be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon every week day except
Saturdays.
The Savings Bank will not be open for
business on SATURDAYS on and after 16th
February, 1918.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1918. [1600]**

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE
CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

**HAVING been appointed MARINE
AGENTS to the above Company,
we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and
issue Policies at Current Rates.
UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918. [1673]**

LOST.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
CHEQUE DRAWN by the under-
signed on the BANK of TAIWAN, Hongkong
(good for payment), and dated 2nd February,
1918, D. 57976 for \$1,500—Hongkong Currency,
favouring M. TANAKA, has been MISLAIN
or LOST. The public are warned not to
negotiate the same.
TONG SENG & CO.
[1636]**

LOST or STOLEN.

**ON February 1st, IRISH TERRIER
BITCH ("Biddy"), brown colour;
Licence number 321. Anyone detaining
same after this notice will be prosecuted.
G. RAPP,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1918. [1630]**

JUST RECEIVED

LOOSE LEAF

PHILATELIC

ALBUMS

(with Stops)

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WARDMAN STREET,

HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

**SATURDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 9.15 P.M.
(punctually).**

**Mr. A. P. STOKES, assisted by Members
of the Hongkong A.D.C., will present**

"ACID DROPS"

"FIVE BIRDS IN A CAGE"

"THE REST CURE"

(By Special Request).

Booking MOUTRIES—Tickets \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Proceeds go (without any deduction) to
the funds of the Mercantile Marine in
England and Naval Prisoners of War.
[1638]



NOTICE

**ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should
apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE
STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under
the REGISTRATION or PERSONS
ORDINANCE 1915.
Forms of Registration giving the par-
ticulars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$40.
[58]**

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE-FED

CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

Tender Eating, Delicate Flavour.
TRY THEM. [1632]REGULAR SAILINGS
TO
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

For freight and further part-
culars please apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.
Tel. 215. Sub. Ex. 23.
[1608]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

**BUNGALOW at TAIPU To Let Furnished,
for 6 months or longer; use of Motor
Boat.
Apply—
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
[1631]**

TO LET.

**N^O. 15, BURROW STREET, Wanchai.
ONE GOOD DOWN
"LEWKNOR" No. 125, THE PRINCE, from
1st April, 1918.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings.
[30]**

TO LET.

**IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desir-
able SHOPS, situated in The House
Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recent-
ly reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply
to—
The Manager,
HONGKONG INS. CO., Ltd.,
48, Connaught Road Central.
[300]**

TO LET.

**OFFICES in York Buildings,
HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.
[39]**

TO LET.

**A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kow-
loon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1622]**

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
ETHE PREMIER SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

BIRTH.

**HOLLANDS—On February 19th, to Mr.
and Mrs. H. E. HOLLANDS, a
daughter.
[1651]**

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

**Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Kynoch grate-
fully acknowledge the many expressions
of sympathy and floral tributes at the time
of their recent sad bereavement and ex-
press their heartfelt thanks for kindness
shown during the illness of their son
Reggie.
[1650]**

**HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX ROAD, O.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.**

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 20th FEBRUARY, 1918

THE CONSTITUTIONAL
REFORM ASSOCIATION.

**ALTHOUGH the Committee of the Constitu-
tional Reform Association were not able
to lay before the first annual meeting of
members on Monday evening any very
stimulating record of their activities
during the past year, they claimed to
have done a lot of useful spade work
which will bear fruit later. Now, how-
ever, that the preliminary work of
organization is completed the Associa-
tion will have to give greater evidence of
vitality if that degree of enthusiasm
is to be aroused which the CHAIRMAN
rightly regards as essential to success.
Interest cannot be maintained if the
public are kept in complete ignorance of
the proceedings of the Association for
twelve months at a stretch. It should be
a simple matter to convey from time
to time some indication, through the
columns of the Press, that the Committee
have not lapsed into a state of suspended
animation. At the same time a more
vigorous effort than appears to have been
made up to the present should be exerted
to increase the membership of the Asso-
ciation. For this purpose the example
of the different political organizations at
Home might be studied with advantage.
On the principle that "if the mountain
will not come to MAHOMET, MAHOMET
must go to the mountain," they under-
take a systematic canvass of each con-
stituency, and when an election is being
fought they take the voter to the polling
booth instead of waiting for his sense
of duty to lead him thither. As the**

champion of modern ideas in the matter
of government in this Colony, the
Reform Association should adopt the
methods which obtain in progressive
communities, otherwise the paucity of
their numbers will be added by the
Government, as an argument that they
have failed to enlist the sympathy and
support of the vast majority of the
European community in whose name
they profess to speak.

The Committee were able to point to
two matters in which they had taken up
the cudgels on behalf of the Colony. In
the first place, they asked that Hongkong
should be given the opportunity to
express its views by its own direct re-
presentative at the Imperial Conference
on post-war trade policy, contending,
very properly, that it was impossible for
any Secretary of State, however gifted
and experienced, to represent satisfac-
torily the views of over fifty Colonies
and Protectorates, which differ widely
from one another in their geographical,
industrial and commercial conditions.
While it was recognised that it would be
impracticable to make such a concession
in every instance, it was urged that
Hongkong, as a great shipping junction
and the gateway to South China, held
a position peculiar to itself, and that,
at least, the Crown Colonies and Protec-
torates might be granted the right of
audience to lay before the Conference
any special views and requirements of
their own. The point raised will be
appreciated at its proper value when the
collective importance of all these terri-
tories is remembered. The Colonial
Office, however, returned the usual *non*
proposuit answer, adding that steps had
been taken to ascertain the views held
in Hongkong, as elsewhere, on the
matters dealt with at the Paris Confer-
ence. There, presumably, the question
must be left, although, as the Reform
Committee were careful to point out in
advance, written representations, sent in
by the different Crown Colonies and
Protectorates separately, in ignorance of
the views of each other or of those held
by the Dominions, are not so likely to
lead to a successful solution of post-war
trade problems as if those problems were
thrust out in the Conference. The
other claim advanced by the Association
was the right of Hongkong to direct
representation upon any Imperial Coun-
cil, Parliament or Association that may
be formed as a part of Imperial Federa-
tion or Unity. In this case the Secretary
of State returned the non-committal
reply that he had "no doubt the position
of the Crown Colonies would receive due
consideration." Meanwhile, Portugal
sees Great Britain an example by accord-
ing the neighbouring Colony of Macao
direct representation in the Parliament
at Lisbon. This, however, is a matter
of very secondary importance to that of
constitutional reform within the Colony
itself. It was to agitate for a more
popular form of local government that
the Association was called into existence,
but owing to the war it has been deemed
advisable to take no further steps in
this direction at present. The problem,
however, hardly appears to be one of
such weight and complexity as to
embarrass the British Government at this
time of anxiety; indeed, it would be dealt
with Departmentally by the Secretary of
State for the Colonies, who has not a
seat in the War Cabinet. If it is
not thought politic to present a formal
petition something might be gained by
a personal interview, even if it were only
the abolition of the system of nomination
in regard to the existing European mem-
bers of the Legislative Council. The
patriarchal system of government sur-
viving in this Colony becomes even more
an anachronism than ever since the
passage of the Representation of the
People Bill, which increases the electorate
of the United Kingdom from six millions
to sixteen and enfranchises not only
soldiers and sailors but also women.

In regard to questions of local
administration the Reform Association
has mapped out a useful programme for
the future. There will be general agree-
ment, we think, with the CHAIRMAN's
opinion that it is "unwise, impolitic,
and unjustifiable" to spend large sums
of money upon road development in the
hinterland while there are dangerous
roads in the older parts of the Colony
urgently requiring attention on account
of the great increase in motor-traffic.
However excellent the scheme may
be it should not be carried out at the
expense of the other. Until steps are
taken to render the available build-
ing sites on the Island accessible to
those whose occupation lies in the
City of Victoria there can be no hope
of relief from the exorbitant rentals
which constitute such a serious burden
upon industry in Hongkong; indeed,
with the inevitable growth of the popu-
lation the position will go from bad to
worse. The need, too, of a centrally
situated school where children of British
percentage can obtain an education to
fit them for the battle of life has
become very apparent since the war,
and is likely to be more keenly felt
with the development of the Colony,
as we pointed out a week or two
ago. There is no reason why, if proper
provision were made, a school such as
that suggested should not attract Euro-
pean children from other parts of China.
Equally urgent and more easily met is
the demand for adequate hospital accom-
modation for Europeans, especially
women and children. The Government
Civil Hospital is inconveniently situated
amongst insalubrious surroundings, and
is a veritable inferno in summer.
Until a few years ago the Hospital on
Barker Road—which was erected as a
memorial of Queen Victoria's Diamond
Jubilee, partly from funds subscribed by
the public—to serve as "a hospital for
women and children and the training of
nurses" was largely used for maternity
cases. For this purpose it is no longer
available, the reason assigned being that
it is structurally unsuitable for the recep-
tion of both maternity cases and general
cases. This objection might easily be
removed by the addition of a new block
to the building. At present the Hospital
is merely a source of irritation to those
whom it was intended to benefit.

A special train leaving at 12 noon will
be run from Kowloon to Shum Chun,
calling at Taipo and Sheung Shui on
the race days.
It is announced that until further
notice the lights on Collinson Reach
Barrier (Canton District) will be fixed
Red, instead of occulting Red as hereto-
fore.
During Race week a series of dinner
dances, open to residents and diners,
will be held at the Hongkong Hotel.
The usual bi-weekly tea dances will be
suspended from the 22nd inst. until
March 1st.
The importation of tea, other than that
grown or produced in British Possession,
is prohibited in the Commonwealth of
Australia, unless the consent in writing
of the Commonwealth Minister for
Trade and Customs has been first obtain-
ed.
A popular lecture on the Theory of
Animal and Plant Coloration will be
delivered by Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A.,
F.R.G.S., at the Helena May Institute,
on Friday, at 5.30 p.m. Members and
their friends are cordially invited to
attend.

OUTBREAK OF CEREBRO-
SPINAL FEVER.TWENTY-FIVE DEATHS IN A
WEEK.

The following is the return of com-
municable diseases, in the Colony of
Hongkong, during the week ended
February 16th:—
Seven cases of diphtheria, five of which
proved fatal.
Eight cases of enteric fever (three
British), of which three were fatal.
Fifty-one cases of cerebro-spinal fever,
of which twenty-five were fatal.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG
SAN PO"]

CANTON, February 19th.

DISAPPEARANCE OF KWANGSI'S GOVERNOR.

We are informed by a reliable source
that the Kwangsi Civil Governor, Li
Ching-sing, who was found to have been
communicating with the Peking Govern-
ment, disappeared the other night.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENTS.

A message from Kwangsi states that
General Luk Wing-tung went to Lung
Chow on the 16th inst. with a large body
of troops to oppose General Lung's
troops.

TUCHUNG'S BODYGUARD.

The Tuchung, Mok Wing-sun, has order-
ed one more regiment of new soldiers to
be recruited as his bodyguards owing to
the present troubles.

THE WAR.

GEN. ROBERTSON'S RESIGNATION.

REASONS TO BE ANNOUNCED BY PRIME MINISTER.

AIR RAID ON LONDON.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES EXPECTED.

MORE GERMAN LIES MALICIOUSLY CIRCULATED.

Branco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

GOOD WORK BY LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

LONDON, February 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Lancashire Regiment conducted a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Ypres-Staden Railway and took eleven prisoners.

Our casualties were slight.

Hostile artillery is active north of Lens and opposite La Bassée and Wytschaete.

SHARP FIGHTING.

LONDON, February 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a report states:—Enemy raids on La Vaquerie and Cherisy led to sharp fighting. We inflicted a number of casualties. A few British troops are missing. Hostile artillery is more active in the Cambrai, Lens and Passchendaele neighbourhoods.

Aeroplane last night bombed Menin railway sidings, also aerodromes and billets.

A German machine landed intact behind our lines and the occupants were taken prisoners.

All our machines returned.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

LONDON, February 17th.

The Admiralty reports that naval aircraft dropped many bombs on the Zuydweg dump on Saturday.

A fire started in the centre of the objective.

All our machines returned.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUBMARINE BOMBARDS DOVER.

ONE KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Press Bureau announces that an enemy submarine bombarded Dover at 12.10 this morning.

Thirty rounds were discharged in three minutes.

One child was killed.

Three men, one woman and three children were injured.

Light damage was done to houses.

DRIFTER ON FIRE.

LONDON, February 18th.

During the Channel raid a drifter was set on fire by shell fire. Two of the survivors of the crew entered a boat and lay in it. When the enemy fire ceased they returned and extinguished the fire. They brought the drifter into harbour.

There was a pathetic scene when the bodies were landed and conveyed on motorbuses to the market hall.

All 6 dead belonged to the trawler in the in-sweeping sections.

The light was dark and hazy, favouring the raiders, who are believed to belong to Zeppelins.

A fleet of destroyers were in action to suppress the submarine, which was endeavouring to break through the straits. The plan was defeated.

The *Day Mail* says that the sacrifice of the drifter is the price for the destruction of a submarine, and of a virtual closing of the straits to U-boats.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON LONDON.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Press Bureau announces that hostile aircraft crossed the Kentish Coast and Thames Estuary at ten o'clock last night and proceeded towards London. One bomb was dropped on London.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL ROBERTSON RESIGNS.

LONDON, February 18th.

General Sir William Robertson has resigned, and General Sir Henry Wilson has been appointed Chief of the Imperial Staff.

LONDON, February 16th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The extension of the functions of the Permanent Military Representative decided on at the last meeting of the War Council at Versailles necessitated a limitation of the special powers hitherto exercised by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The Government, therefore, thought it right to offer to General Robertson a choice of becoming British Military Representative in the War Council at Versailles or of continuing as Chief of the General Staff under the new conditions.

General Robertson, for reasons which the Prime Minister will explain in the House of Commons early next week, was unable to accept either position, and the Government regretfully accepted his resignation.

Sir Henry Wilson has accepted the position of Chief of the General Staff.

The appointment of a British Representative at Versailles will be announced shortly.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RELIGIOUS TRUSTS.

GERMAN LIES CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, February 18th.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that, as German agents in Moslem countries for many years had mendaciously accused Great Britain of the robbery of religious trusts, he had collected evidence through Zeki Pasha, the Minister of wakfs, who allowed him to examine the Ministerial records at Cairo. This evidence showed not only reform in estate management but that increased material advantages were now enjoyed by ten thousand officials of all grades engaged in religious duties.

The correspondent quotes figures proving this, and absolutely contradicting the German lies maliciously circulated in Turkey, Persia and the Red Sea littoral.

RECURRENCE OF ARMENIAN ATROCITIES EXPECTED.

LONDON, February 17th.

A recurrence of the Armenian atrocities is expected. The German newspapers recently printed official Turkish communications resembling those preceding the earlier massacres, accusing armed Armenian bands of committing atrocities among the Ottoman inhabitants.

A Turkish Armenian telegram from Constantinople speaks of the resistance of bands of armed Armenians in Erzurum and adjoining villages broken into by Kurds, who are clearing out the Armenians.

THE SILVER MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, February 18th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's report states:—The tone of the market is easy and the price has fallen both here and in New York.

LONDON, February 18th.

The silver market is very quiet.

LATER.

Silver is quoted 49d. per ounce, and there is an absence of business.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVIKS ON THE WARPATH.

LONDON, February 17th.

German papers report the outbreak of strikes in Warsaw and Lemberg. German troops are patrolling Warsaw to prevent demonstrations against the Ukraine peace.

The *Cologne Gazette* says: "Our bread peace with Ukraine is endangered. Fighting between the Bolsheviks and the Rada has already compelled the latter to move to Zhitomir, and the suburbs of Kief are already in the hands of the Bolsheviks, who are rushing up troops."

RUSSIAN TROOPS LEAVING THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, February 17th.

Talaat Pasha, interviewed by the *Yonche Zeitung*, says the Russian troops are beginning to leave the Caucasus.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

PETROGRAD, February 17th.

Russian guard ships have captured 3,000 volunteers who were proceeding by sea from Germany to Finland in order to assist the Finnish White Guard.

EARLIER CABLES.

BOLSHEVIKS DENOUNCED.

AMSTERDAM, February 18th.

Apparently the German public is being prepared for an Austro-German move against the Bolsheviks.

The *Nord Deutsche* vehemently denounces the proceedings of the Bolsheviks in Finland, Estonia and Livonia and says the Finnish plenipotentiaries in Berlin have requested intervention. The newspaper further points out that the Russian Government is forming a Red Army.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* publishes a telegram from Vienna indicating that it may become necessary to help Ukraine to safeguard the exchange of commodities.

MILITARY ACTION CONTEMPLATED AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, February 18th.

A Berlin official announcement states that all the members of the Quadruplex Commission have left Petrograd, which confirms the impression that Germany is preparing for military action against the Bolsheviks.

THE UKRAINIAN PEACE.

UNEASINESS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, February 18th.

As details of the Ukrainian peace are studied its importance is realised in setting in motion new forces which are likely to profoundly affect the future of Europe. The central fact is that what the Germans call a "victorious peace" has only been bought by bribing Ukraine with territory at the expense of Russia, but chiefly Poland. It was apparently the object of the Central Powers to sow discord in the three Slav States, Poland, Russia and Ukraine. But the immediate result, not contemplated by the Central Powers, has been to throw Poland into an uproar entailing the resignation of the complacent Polish Cabinet and unite the Austro-Hungarian Poles, Slavs and Czechs in the protest which forced the Austrian Premier to resign.

Though the latter's resignation has not been accepted, the crisis persists, and the anti-German movement in Austria has received an impetus which may eventually result in Slavonic predominance in the dual monarchy.

The more liberal German newspapers continue to show manifest uneasiness at the Ukrainian developments, and the *Local Anzeiger* reveals that besides the Cholm question the Poles have been embittered by the discovery that the Lodz and Bombrova Districts are to be separat-

ed from Poland, and the latter will be denied access to the sea. The journal adds that there have been great patriotic demonstrations in Lemberg and Cracow.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* Berlin correspondent says the attitude of the Polish Regiments in the Russian Army is seriously disquieting German political circles, and they have offered to constitute a Polish National Army.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND NORWEGIAN SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, February 18th.

It is officially announced that Norway has agreed to send the United States the bulk of her exports in exchange for necessary supplies, also not to export to the Central Powers American products or the Norwegian products replaced thereby, and to prevent such goods reaching the Central Powers through neutral countries.

It has also been agreed not to export more than 48,000 tons of fish to the Central Powers annually, to prohibit the export of certain metals, including nickel, tin and wolfram to the Central Powers and to export as much of these as possible to the Allies, and not allow Norwegian products made with machinery and oil imported from the Allies to be exported to the Central Powers.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, February 18th.

Capital and Labour, at the request of the Government, have each appointed five representatives to outline the basis of their relationship during the war.

THE COMMONS AND TUESDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, February 18th.

The *Times' Lobbyist* correspondent says that the Lobby yesterday was generally disposed to forget Tuesday's regrettable demonstration.

The House of Commons was in an unusually bad humour on Tuesday, but there was a sharp reaction when the Members reflected on the possible consequences of a revival of political opposition.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S HEALTH.

LONDON, February 18th.

Mr. Lloyd George has recovered from his indisposition and has gone into the country to rest.

MEAT RATIONING SCHEME TO APPLY TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Press Bureau announces that the meat rationing scheme, which was mentioned on February 8th and 9th, will apply to the whole of Great Britain from March 25th.

TREASURY BILLS.

RATE REDUCED.

LONDON, February 18th.

The British Treasury announces that on three and six months bills the rate has been reduced from four to three-and-a-half per cent.

MILITARY RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

A DECLARATION ASKED FOR.

LONDON, February 18th.

The *Times* in an editorial comment urges the Government to make a plain statement about the Military re-organisation involved in the Versailles decisions, in order to prevent unnecessary excitement and mischievous intrigues.

It declares there is no question of appointing a Generalissimo and concludes by declaring that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig possesses the unstinted confidence of the Army Government and people, largely owing to his complete aloofness from the recent petty quarrelling.

AUSTRALIAN HOSPITAL BURNED.

MELBOURNE, February 18th.

A foundling hospital of the Grey Nuns has been burned, and infants have perished.

AUSTRALIA'S SCHEME OF POST-WAR TRADE.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

MELBOURNE, February 18th.

Mr. Hughes was accorded a warm reception when addressing a meeting of employers. He emphasised the necessity for the organisation of industry and referred at great length to Germany's vast preparations for post-war trade.

Mr. Hughes outlined the following organisation scheme:—

1.—The formation of an association representing each industry, both primary and secondary.

2.—A General Council of Commerce and Industry, composed of representatives from various associations.

3.—A Department of Commerce and Industry and a Ministry of Commerce.

4.—A permanent Science and Industry Bureau.

5.—The appointment of Trade Representatives in the principal overseas markets.

Mr. Hughes, concluding, said:—"The British Empire's wealth is uncountable, the resources illimitable, and, if organised, it can control the world. Unorganised, it must fall a victim to a more efficient nation. A deep and lasting obligation rests on all Dominions to play well their part in the great plan for national organisation, without which we will be undone."

THE CHARGE AGAINST "THE MORNING POST."

A PROHIBITED ARTICLE ON VERSAILLES COUNCIL.

LONDON, February 18th.

Colonel Repington and Mr. Gwynne, the Editor of the *Morning Post*, have been charged at Bow Street with contravening the Defence of the Realm Regulations in respect of the article mentioned on February 13th.

The Solicitor-General recalled a private warning sent to the Press on February 4th prohibiting, in the public interest, references to a certain topic in connection with the Versailles War Council. On February 2nd, Mr. Gwynne submitted to the Press Bureau a long article by Col. Repington dealing with proceedings at Versailles, and the Press Bureau returned the article stamped "Not to be published" and directing the Editor's attention to Regulation 18 of the Defence of the Realm Act, which the publication of the article, would contravene. The Press Bureau received, at midnight on February 2nd, a letter from Mr. Gwynne saying that he was publishing the article in a modified form.

The Solicitor-General affirmed that the article as published on February 11th contained everything material which had been condemned. It purported to give an account of momentous decisions at Versailles, alleging that reserves were no longer controlled by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig but that the general reserve was under external authority, this manipulation resulting in depriving General Haig of proper control of his own forces.

The case was adjourned.

A FLAT RATE FOR GOVERNMENT TEA.

LONDON, February 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes announced that there would be an early standardisation of all Government tea at a flat rate of 2/8 per pound, although time would be allowed in order that the holders may clear their existing stocks.

The Government would not make a profit but there would be a substantial reduction in the average retail price.

During the last eight months what some experts of the tea trade had been incapable of appreciating was that the Department had been assured that it would be quite a reasonable thing to standardise tea, so as to give confidence to all purchasers, while it would bring down the average price.

COUNT HERTLING AT BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, February 18th.

Count Hertling has arrived at Berlin from the Army Headquarters.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR DAY WAR BOND DRAWING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Our Day (18th October, 1917) Drawing of War Bonds to forward for publication the resolution below:—

"Concerning the two prizes of the value of \$24,000 and \$500 unclaimed under their respective tickets in the Drawing of War Bonds held on 'Our Day' last October, it was resolved, if and as long as they continue unclaimed until the 19th October, 1923, that they remain in the custody of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank invested, as at present, in local Government 6 per cent. War Loan Bonds, or in such other manner as the Bank shall consider most beneficial to either or both of the objects in view on 'Our Day,' namely, the British Red Cross Society and Imperial War Funds; and that the Bank be authorised to pay over the capital and accrued interest to the Society on the said date."—Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX

Hon. Secretary,

War Charities Committee.

Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

Hongkong,

Hongkong, February 19th, 1918.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In connection with the Chairman's speech at the annual meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association, one derives a mournful satisfaction that some "spade work" was accomplished last year.

Clearly, however puny the Association's life has been, the need for fitting burial is being taken well in hand.—Yours sincerely,

G. P. CURRY.

Hongkong, February 19th, 1918.

SANITARY BOARD.

THE OUTBREAK OF CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday when there were present:—Mr. E. Carmichael (presiding), the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Lt.-Col. Crisp, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mrs. Gale (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (the Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN asked Mrs. Gale to say what she knew of the outbreak of cerebro-spinal fever.

Mrs. GALE said the total cases were 77, made up as follows:—Health District No. 4, eleven cases; No. 5, eleven cases; No. 6, eleven cases; No. 7, eight cases; No. 8, nine cases; No. 2, six cases; No. 3, four cases; No. 7, two cases. The total in Victoria was 62, in Kowloon 9, in the harbour 2, no fixed abode 3, Aberdeen 1, and Shaikwan 1. Out of the seventy-seven cases 8 were imported. They arrived sick and developed the disease within a few hours. There were 28 deaths.

The Hon. Mr. CHAIRMAN: Is the epidemic confined to Chinese children?

The CHAIRMAN: There seems to be an idea prevailing outside that it is an infantile disease. That is not so. It is chiefly amongst young people above 25.

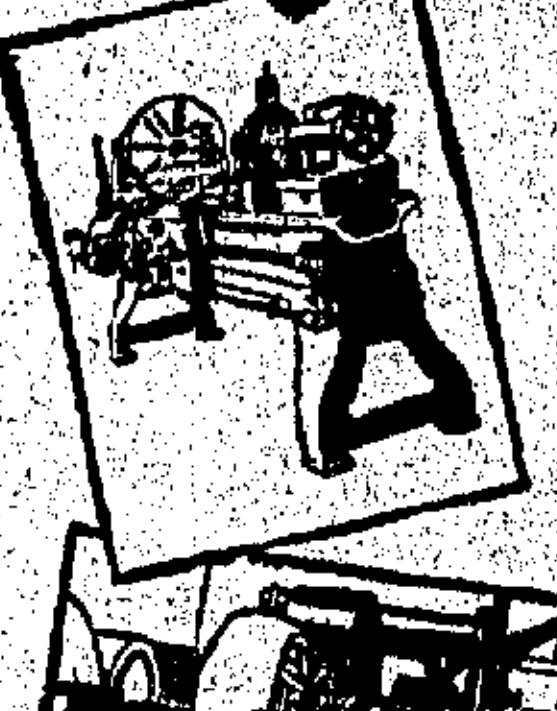
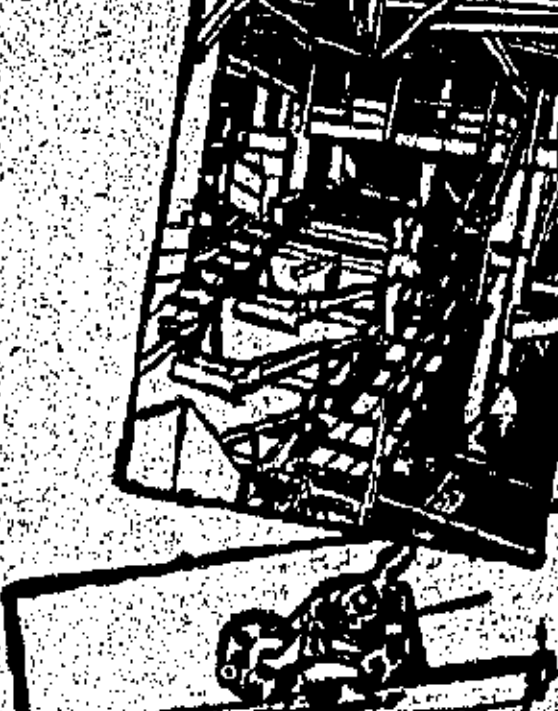
The Hon. Mr. CHATHAM: Are they all Chinese?

Mrs. GALE: No. The disease is spreading. The steam atomizers will prevent the spread of the fever. It is impossible for the Health Department to check it immediately. We are taking good measures to prevent the spread of the epidemic, and are sending infectious cases to the hospital. We are also having steam atomizers constructed, and shall have the first one ready tomorrow. We shall have six in the next few days so as to carry out the disinfecting work more efficiently.

GHOSTS OF THE AIR.

Two curious stories, headed *Oceanic Revelations of a Flying Man*, are told in the *Oceanic Review* by "A Philosophical Aviator."—"A very experienced pilot who has flown as often as any other man told me confidentially that at a very great height he had seen a curious coloured dragon-like animal apparently feeding in the air, and approaching him rapidly. The pilot became a little unnerved, and at once descended to earth." "When I was flying a biplane at Y— some time before the war, I was coming in towards an aerodrome when I noticed a mist in front of me. I subsequently learned that the mist was illusory. It opened, and I plainly saw an aeroplane, similar to the one I was driving, enveloped in flames; the pilot struggling to get away from the temporary furnace. Three days later a fellow aviator was burned to death through his machine falling and catching fire. The machine was identical in type with the one I was flying and with that which I saw in the 'aerial vision.'"

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RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVISM: A DISCIPLINE.

(By "THE TIMES" PHOTOGRAPH CORRESPONDENT.)

Exploited by the Bolshevik extremists, the revolutionary movement was largely directed against discipline in the Army and Navy. A disorganized force of armed men promised impunity for Socialistic experiments. Herein the Bolsheviks and their Socialist friends were equally interested; both feared the possibility of a popular reaction backed by disciplined troops. But disorganization also promised a cessation of hostilities, an inglorious, dishonourable, but early peace. The Bolsheviks openly avowed this purpose in order to capture the ear of the ignorant masses who were tired of the war. Their Socialist allies were not so rash. They realized that a separate peace was beyond the range of practical politics; that it meant a voluntary surrender to Germany, and that the nation would never assent to and would never forgive such an act of treachery. Besides, a separate peace would involve the immediate and disorderly demobilization of all Russia's armed forces; with consequences that appalled the imagination. Thus we find the Socialists consciously aiding and abetting disorganization in their own selfish interest, yet moved by similar motives, repudiating one of its logical consequences—a dishonourable peace. This lack of a straightforward policy among the Socialists has enabled the Bolsheviks to carry on their propaganda with almost uninterrupted success.

In previous articles some idea has been given of the overthrow of discipline by Prikaz (Order of the Day) No. 1 and the Declaration of Soldiers' Rights. The one was the work of the Bolsheviks, or extremists, in the Soviet (Council of Workers and Soldiers' Deputies); the other was the enactment issued by M. Kerensky, sanctioning the Bolshevik order to the troops and aggravating some of its worst features. Ostensibly intended for the Petrograd garrison, the Prikaz was circulated by Bolshevik agencies throughout the country. It was not signed and bore no indication of origin; but it was printed in the form of an order—that was quite sufficient to impress the ignorant troops and seamen with a firm belief in its genuineness. Any attempt on the part of officers to discredit it provoked suspicion against them and only served the Bolshevik purpose: to sow discord between the officers and their men.

WORK OF THE AGITATORS.

Prikaz No. 1 laid down the principle that all men being equal, the soldier and sailor owed no obedience to anybody who had been appointed to command him; that, in short, respect and obedience could not be enforced. It was a dangerous doctrine, tempting to the primitive peasant who had been serving with the colours; it appealed with overwhelming force to the scarce-disciplined garrisons and reserve troops in the rear. The crews of the Baltic and Black Sea Fleet succumbed to it. But in the Army and Navy alike, the full effect of the campaign against discipline became manifest only when Bolshevik agitators appeared in person to stimulate insubordination. For this reason the Petrograd garrison and its immediate neighbours at Kronstadt and Vyborg and the fleet at Helsingfors took the Prikaz disease first and in the most virulent form. Immediately after its appearance they stopped saluting their officers; a few hours they began to wear off insignia of rank, disarm officers, beat and kill them. Regimental messes were invaded and wrecked, and military stores plundered. Hundreds of thousands of deserters disorganized railway traffic. Soldiers monopolized the tramways. Soldiers usurped the municipal franchises. Russia became a military hell, in which the Cossacks and the cavalry tried to introduce a semblance of order.

The Committee system was accepted by the Moderates as a "necessary evil." Once the authority of officers had been destroyed there remained no other way of keeping the men together and preserving a semblance of organization. Then came the natural tendency to elect officers. The men felt the need of some authority. In the villages they elected a "starosta," or elder; they were electing representatives to the Soviet, which was wielding the civil power; why should they not also elect military executives? This method was adopted by the troops in the rear. Subalterns became not only regimental commanders, but even commanders-in-chief of whole military districts. At the front it was more difficult. The elective system encountered opposition from the High Command backed up by the Provisional Government. Even the Soviet had to admit that officers and generals who were on active service at the front should not be dismissed by their men and others elected in their places. Nevertheless, the men did frequently dismiss their commanders, often a result of calumny in the committees, and in some cases mistreated and even murdered them.

A "LESSER EVIL"

To cope with this tendency the Committee system, applied at first in smaller units, was extended to the divisional, corps, army, and front organizations. The Northern front, being nearest to Petrograd and, therefore, the first to feel the influence of the revolutionary propaganda, acquired this development of the committee before the other armies and fronts. Through these various committees it was hoped to create a new contact between the higher command and the ranks. The moderate members of the Provisional Government supported this course as the "lesser evil," trusting to the future to restore things to a normal state. They were encouraged by the numerous elections of officers as members of the committees.

These seemed to indicate a stout confidence on the part of the men towards their officers. As a matter of fact, they were not always due to such motives. The men felt their own utter incapacity to deal with committee work. They also had their doubts as to the legality of the committees, and thought it would be better to have the officers implicated. Very soon it became evident to the officer-members that they were the tools of the Bolshevik wire-pullers, and that a systematic watch was kept upon their actions. They lived in an atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion. Very few were able to escape its deadening influence. The exceptions were men who exercised a natural gift of carrying an audience with them. An officer's record in battle or other high personal qualities counted for little. Stump oratory, witticisms, and repartees were the main requisites. Many of the best officers would not stoop to such methods of acquiring popularity. Some—a very few—good men thought it worth while to be less scrupulous, basely avowing Bolshevik doctrines, and their influence for selfish purposes. This minority did incalculable harm. It is not an exaggeration to say that the worst mutinies in the Army and Navy were invariably directed by such officers.

A SCAPEGOAT.

Among those who "thought it worth while" we must include General Brusiloff, Tcheremissoff, and Yekhovskiy. The first, at the very outbreak of the Revolution, made obeisance to the mob of soldiers who surrounded his headquarters. He was rewarded with the post of generalissimo when General Alexieff had found it impossible to reconcile his sense of honour and duty with the revolutionary experiments adopted by M. Kerensky. And when the latter's efforts to induce the Committee-led armies to assume the offensive proved fruitless only of disaster, General Brusiloff became the scapegoat. Practically every General of any note in the Army was opposed to the Committee system in principle, and retired or was dismissed. Some re-entered the service as volunteers. The veteran General Imanoff, whose command of the third Caucasian Corps had illustrated some of the most brilliant pages in the history of the war, became a simple private. Thousands of officers sought to exchange into the Allied Armies.

General Korniloff tried to paralyse the evils of the Committee system by establishing the death penalty and, with the aid of the Cossacks under General Kaledin, to restore order in the country. But the Cossack hosts could not be assembled in time and the Bolsheviks were able to disorganize the movement. General Korniloff's plan has failed. For the moment it will have to be carried out before Russia's armed forces and her internal economy revert to a normal state. A strong authority must arise which shall disperse the Bolsheviks. Once their disintegrating power is eliminated the Committee system will lose its dangerous features and rapidly decline. Not till then.

WOMEN'S BATTALIONS.

Unable to apply a remedy, the moderate Socialists encouraged palliatives in the formation of "chooks" or "chocks," battalions, composed of male and female volunteers. These units were to lead the attack and to shame the conscripted troops into a sense of duty. It is to the credit of Russian manhood and womanhood that such devoted people were forthcoming. But what could they do against the all-pervading advocacy of selfishness and cowardice? In action they were the first to suffer, and there was no one to fill up their depleted ranks. The average peasant does not approve of "volunteers." In his primitive conception of military service the "volunteer" must be either a fool or a person who has nothing to lose. One of the women's battalions going into action was deserted by its flanking units. The men belonging to these units held a pacifist meeting behind the lines while the women were fighting against desperate odds, and then cheered the survivors as they withdrew from their untenable positions.

Fraternization with the enemy ceased after the Bolshevik experiment had been tried without advancing the cause of peace. The Austrians and Germans had taken advantage of these brotherly demonstrations to note down the position of all machine-gun and artillery emplacements and to lay telephone wires to their agents behind the Russian lines. The millions of men in the rear spend their time in idleness, gambling, engaging in sorts of trade, or failing mercantile methods, resort to plunder in order to satisfy their expensive habits, although at present they draw pay at the rate of ten rubles a month, or more than ten times the previous rate.

THE NAVAL MUTINIES.

Revolutionary unrest among the sailors assumed a particularly violent form for special reasons. The personnel of the fleet had suffered very few casualties during the war. The relations between officers and men were good, and should have provided a barrier to wholesale insubordination. But, in common with their Allies, the Russian seamen had been largely condemned to inaction, which is ever the most trying test of discipline. And it must be remembered that the Russian Navy was seriously affected by revolutionary propaganda in 1904-5, when mutinies broke out in the Black Sea Fleet, notably in the battleship *Potemkin*. These troubles were indirectly a result of Russia's naval disasters during the war with Japan. They were crushed and the leaders executed, including Lieutenant Schmitt, a revolutionary dreamer who should have had no place in a man-of-war. At the outbreak of the present Revolution the Bolsheviks took possession of the smaller warships at Helsingfors and started a wholesale mutiny by invoking vengeance for the reprisals that had been taken against the men 12 years ago. As the fleet was in winter quarters, open in the ice, the agitators had a free field.

(Continued on Feb. 21st (Thurs.))

RECORD BRITISH BOMBING RAID.

The remarkable flight of the British aeroplanes from London to Constantinople was celebrated on December 13th at a gathering, principally composed of experts, at the Café Royal, says the *Daily News*. The machine which accomplished the journey was a Handley-Page battle-plane, furnished with two Rolls-Royce 275 h.p. engines. There were five people on board—Commander Savory and Lieut. McClellan (who alternately acted as pilots), Lieut. Rawlings, and two mechanics.

The airmen took their beds and bedding with them, and the journey of the machine, weighing six tons with equipment, was accomplished in 36 hours to their base, where they started off to bombard the *Goeben*, the object of their journey. "It was more than the flight of an aeroplane, it was the flight of a millman," said Mr. Handley-Page. There was no trouble with the motors, but the half-hour spent over Constantinople resulted in one engine suffering and 25 bullets finding their way into the framework of the machine. The flight was an epoch in the military history of aviation, and pointed to the possibilities of aircraft landing a million of men and bombing a hostile capital in the future within a few minutes of a declaration of war. It was also a lesson for the uses of aircraft in peace times, as America would be as close to London to-morrow as Edinburgh was a century ago.

The machine that had gone to the East arrived, according to the Admiralty communiqué, on schedule time after its 2,000 mile journey without any alteration in its equipment. Unfortunately, neither Commander Savory nor any of his companions was able to be present. The only communication about them was that they were "busy killing Germans."

The itinerary of the journey was: Hendon, Paris, Lyons, Avignon, Marseilles, Spezzia, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Otranto, Albania, Salonika.

The machine carried 10 bombs. The first salvo of four dropped from 800 feet missed the *Goeben*, although they caught one or two destroyers lying alongside. The *Goeben* put her lights out, but on manoeuvring round a second time, the bombing was successful. Two bombs were dropped on the vessel in the Bosporus on which the German General Staff was staying and two on the Turkish War Office.

The circumstances in which Admiral Viren, Noponen, Nebolin, and many other gallant officers were done to death, slaughtered like cattle, burned at the stake or dropped alive through holes in the ice, the loathsome orgies that were enacted over the body of their murdered Admiral by the seamen at Helsingfors, the indignities and brutality to which unfortunate widows and orphans were subjected during their search for the remains of their loved ones—these abominations were the handiwork of Petrograd agitators, aided and abetted by Finnish Socialists and German spies. Drunkenness naturally followed in the wake of mutiny. When sobered, the men, agitated at what they had done, found themselves tied to their new masters by the bonds of complicity in crime, sharing their fear and hatred of authority, ever haunted by the spectre of just retribution.

Then came the committee system. The officers had no authority, but they stuck to their posts, ungrudgingly bore humiliation and contumely, risking death daily and hourly in the hope that some time their patience would be rewarded. Their efforts were partly successful. The Fleet put out to sea. Some good work was done. But there has been no permanent change in the situation. Individual ships have behaved better than others. But one scoundrel in the committee could always poison a whole ship's crew. So long as the centres of seditious agitation in Kronstadt and Petrograd remained active it was impossible to count upon the men, especially served by means of the wireless, which was in the hands of the Bolsheviks. After a time the Black Sea Fleet caught the contagion. Admiral Kolchak, its gallant leader, was deposed by his men.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

The leaven of class hatred and insubordination has been instilled into the minds of seamen in deadly doses. It is well that we should know the source of this evil and be reminded of the consequences that inevitably follow. A mob rule gets the upper hand. Many others—perhaps the most grievous—cannot be mentioned here. But there is no need to despair of a recovery. The Russian seamen, like the Russian peasants, are not so bad at heart. Their officers are gallant and brave. When the Kronstadt mutiny broke out, hundreds of innocent officers in dungeons in order to hold meetings over them, some of the Baltic crews sent armed deputations to their guns, and in some cases did release them. Once the Bolshevik organization is destroyed, the fleets and the armies will again become elements of strength, not weakness and terror.

The conduct of the Russian troops in Macedonia provides us with an admirable object lesson. They were pressed from contact with Bolshevik agitators by geographical conditions. Moreover, they were fighting side by side with Allied forces representing great and disciplined democracies. According to thousands of a Russian general they were particularly impressed by the British troops. When the revolution broke out in Russia they were permitted to form committees. The Government in Petrograd had ordained. But the committees without Bolshevik backing, could not overthrow discipline. The soldiers, proud of their new-found liberties, acted a free man should—they sought to oust their British comrades in command and devotion to duty. And according to the testimony of British officers they remain to this day.

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AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship
"HANNA NIELSEN"
Captain L. J. Danielson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must procure an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1919. [167]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE

THE Steamship
"COCONADA"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 25th Feb. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th Feb. at 10 A.M.
Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1919. [168]

THE NEW PAINLESS METHOD OF
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ECONOMIC WEAPON AGAINST GERMANY.

SIR E. CARSON'S DEMANDS.

Sir Edward Carson, M.P., presided recently at a meeting of the Royal Institute, held in the Caxton Hall to hear a paper by the Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, late Minister of Trade and Customs of New Zealand, on Imperial trade. The right hon. gentleman, introducing the lecturer as "his fellow citizen," said:—

Mr. Fisher has one great advantage over any Englishman or Irishman who turns to speak on Imperial trade, that he is not weighed down by any of our old party prejudices. He knows nothing about them and he can speak to us without being put into any particular line. He is the pure wine from overseas. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

PEACEFUL PENETRATION.

The question of Imperial trade is so closely connected with this war that you cannot dissociate the one from the other, and we are not going to lose the war through any consideration for Germany in our future trade policy. (Cheers.)

Never again are we going to have the peaceful penetration of amiable Germans. (Cheers.)

Never again are we going to allow Germany to build up her reserves of war under the guise of the peaceful carrying on of business. (Cheers.)

These are the great lessons that we ought to have learned. Nothing astonished me more than why Germany ever went into the war. She had taken over and almost every other city in London and in the country; in fact, we were beginning to take off our hats to the Germans for allowing us to engage in any kind of commerce at all. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

As showing the thoroughness of their organisation for the carrying on of peaceful commerce, some time ago he served on a committee which was inquiring into what was to be done with the Board of Trade, and this was one of the matters brought before us. A firm in Holland had contracted with an English firm to supply them with a large amount of machinery. Before proceeding with the contract the firm in Holland applied to an inquiry agent in London with a British name, to know whether the English firm was in a position of solvency and to enter into such a large contract and to get back an answer from the inquiry agent, who was a German, that the firm in question was so insolvent and in such a parlous condition that they could not possibly carry out such a contract, but if the Dutch firm were in a hurry about the contract the agency could strongly recommend a particular German firm. (Hear, hear.)

Owing to the outbreak of the war the German firm was not able to carry out the contract, and it handed over all the documents to the English firm, and I have them now in my possession. (Hear, hear.)

That is the kind of thing that has been going on, and to people engaged in the carrying on of honest trade in this country it is absolutely intolerable. (Cheers.)

If the people of the British Empire ever again tolerate anything approaching the system that was in vogue before the war this war will have been waged in vain. (Cheers.)

On behalf of the martyrs of that system—because the men in the trenches and on the seas who have lost their lives during this war were the martyrs of that system—I appeal to all to see that never again in this country shall these ghastly German ideas of trade or business be allowed to hold up their heads. (Cheers.)

A LEAGUE OF BRITISH NATIONS.

In addition to our splendid Navy and Army at the present moment we hold in our hands a weapon which is almost equal in importance to anything you can do in the field and on the sea. That is an economic weapon. Look around and see the position in which we stand along with the Overseas Dominions in the economic world. They talk of a League of Nations, let us at once propose a League of British Nations. (Loud cheers.)

To what you can do by a proper League of British Nations there is no limit. Take the case of raw material. When this war is over there will be a lack of raw material to go round in order to rebuild the world which has been devastated by the Hun. The Germans are removing from the British Empire every particle of machinery that can be of use to them, and that might have been of help in the reconstruction of that country. Everywhere it is the same thing. At the same time the Germans know perfectly well—we have evidence of it from day to day—that their own society and their own commerce never can be reconstructed unless the British Empire and her Allies are willing to give them the same. I am not preaching the doctrine of mercy after the war. When we come to the terms of peace it will be time enough to talk of that, but I am preaching this emphatically that we ought by our legislation and administration to make it perfectly clear to Germany that every day that passes on to which devastation and loss goes on is to be their sorrow and their loss. (Cheers.)

We ought to make it perfectly clear to the Germans not merely in words, but in acts, that the longer the war continues the less chance is there of their coming in for any share of that much too short supply of raw material that exists throughout the world for the reconstruction of the devastated nations. We have a very amount of raw material in the British Empire. Almost the whole of the mineral wealth that goes to produce spelter, zinc, and lead and various other things comes from Australia, Canada, and other places in his Majesty's Dominions. Before the war every particle of that in one way or another was within the clutches of Germany. After the war they should not be able to touch an ounce of it without our consent. (Cheers.)

Nothing surprised me more when that when we had a Bill in the House of Commons to bring about that result, there should have been a long discussion as to whether it would not be better, after all, to take these Christian-like Germans back to our arms after the war and take care that in building up again the nations of the world Germany shall have an equal priority. That is not business. (Cheers.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRAINING OF THE DISABLED SERIOUS POST-WAR PROBLEM.

Lord Charnwood, in a paper which he read at the Royal Society of Arts on technical training for disabled soldiers and sailors, referred first to the blind. The art of helping them, he observed, had grown to great perfection, and generally their power of recuperation, after a period of dark anguish, was amazing. While a blind man attracted sympathy, a deaf or partially deaf man was apt to cause irritation. The cases of total deafness were few, and were so few and so miscellaneous that they were hardly subjects for any large general scheme and should be easily dealt with locally. While deafness was not a special disqualification for any trade it was an impediment in all, except perhaps that of political debate. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Partial deafness, very often could be greatly alleviated and the extra risk of accident, which made employers afraid to employ partially deaf men in industry, could be more than counterbalanced by tectotalism. In the case of totally deaf persons kind people could help them by learning the finger language. The loss of an arm was generally a far worse handicap than the loss of a leg, but, happily, it was a good deal less common. The degree to which a man could make good such a grievous loss varied according to his ranchard and general capacity. The loss of a limb, say, at the age of thirty, would be a challenge that most men would take up. Undoubtedly, there were many limbless men who would far more than make up for their handicap, but they must first recover from a tremendous physical shock. A surprising number were learning new trades as joiners, engineers, electricians, or commercial clerks. In the special institutions for nerve patients discharged from the Army and in a large number of cases from the Navy, occupation played at least as large a part in cure as in orthopedic hospitals. It must be a light and attractive occupation, but its character made little difference to its curative value. It was hardly surprising to learn that disabled men were apt to take a fancy for employments of a kind that were likely to have too many men in them. The occupations of chauffeur and of an ordinary, not highly skilled clerk were the chief examples, and these and several other occupations had been blacklisted as unsuitable. If knowledge and interest on the whole subject were diffused, voluntary initiative in many quarters would set more things going than could be foreseen in a general survey. It was more among the men themselves than in what were called financial circles that knowledge and interest needed to be aroused. Let them understand more generally both the dangers and the opportunities before them, and if greater opportunities be needed, let the demand arise chiefly among them. Next to the men themselves appeal must be made to the local public opinion, which influenced local authorities and stimulated local leaders.

NEED FOR VOLUNTARY REPORT.

Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, Director-General of Medical Services, who presided, said the magnitude and importance of this work would go on increasing, and it would become more evident as demobilisation took place. Next to the winning of the war, nothing could be of greater importance than the diffusion of knowledge on this subject, and it was of the essence of the whole undertaking that that knowledge should be diffused early. The military hospitals were doing as much as was possible for the Army to-day in connection with the question of treatment, but when peace was declared, men who had been soldiers would have a right to return to civil life without any further detention in a military hospital. These men would leave the hospitals half-cured and would be handed over to the Government to be cared for. This was going to be a tremendous problem. What had been accomplished hitherto for the cure of the soldier could not have been accomplished without the aid of the civil population by voluntary effort, and he did not believe that any scheme for the treatment and training of disabled soldiers would succeed unless the public took the same interest in the discharged soldier that they took in the serving soldier. He would like to see an organisation formed in every town and village for the specific purpose of looking after the discharged soldier, which would be a national duty for many years to come.

A general discussion followed.

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

Take, again, the question of shipping. We are suffering grievous losses in our ships, which are the very heart of our commerce and that of the Dominions Overseas. Ships, like along the lines of communication which are kept open by our splendid Navy. In consequence of the ruthless braches of international law by the German submarines, after the war shipbuilding must be one of our most essential industries if we are to revive our trade. I suppose when we come to ask the House of Commons to give us some priority in shipbuilding we shall be told that it is an interference with trade and commerce. I believe the nation will rise against that kind of thing, and I hope that no ships will be allowed to be built in any shipyard here for any other country until we have made sure of having sufficient shipping to enable us to carry on the commerce of ourselves and our Allies. (Cheers.)

COMING NEW BUSINESS.

An economic offensive! I once called it bombing Hun business. I say, bomb them till there is not a brick left in their foundations. (Cheers.)

Do it, now. (Cheers.)

Do not wait. You have every justification for this reason—Germany has rendered reconstruction necessary, and therefore in the reconstruction let us and our Allies have priority. (Cheers.)

Do not let us be afraid of saying our friends are leading our enemies. Do not let us be afraid of mutually assisting each other. We have shaken hands together and gone into the trenches together and left there hundreds of thousands of the best lives of the Empire. Let us keep before our minds the ideals for which we are fighting. Let us really frame our policy with an eye for freedom and liberty and let us take care that the fruits which have been gained by our people shall be raised for their benefit as a whole. (Cheers.)

CONTROL OF GERMAN PRESS SOME OF THE ORDERS TO EDITORS.

An exposure of German methods of dictation to and control over the Press is contained in copies of secret telegrams issued to the Press by the Berlin official censorship, copies of which have been obtained by the American State Department and which were made public last month.

These telegrams show not only that the German Government, through its official censorship, told the papers what they might not print, but likewise what they should print. The importance of the despatches lies in the additional proof they offer that the German Press cannot and does not reflect the attitude of the German people.

Some of the telegrams deal with American war preparations and they indicate that, despite German newspaper statements to the contrary, the Berlin Government itself does not underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things.

One of the orders read:—

"The *Petit Parisien* informs us that five American divisions, numbering 125,000 men, may be expected in France in the Autumn of 1917. It is urgently requested not to reproduce this information without some comment. We do not wish to underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but must not, on the other hand, overestimate."

In order to bring a division over from America 75,000 tons must make the trip twice. Therefore, from the mere fact of lack of space, the transportation of such a body of troops within certain fixed time limits is impossible. Moreover, it is impossible to train these troops properly by autumn. These facts, which have recently been discussed in the German war news, cannot be too strongly emphasized in the discussion of this French news."

There are repeated instructions prohibiting all mention of certain strikes and other signs of internal unrest, such as the following:—

"The publication and discussion of the resolution adopted in a strike meeting of the Leipzig unions and of a telegram sent to the Imperial Chancellor are not permissible."

"There is no objection to the reprinting of the manifesto of the Independent Socialist party in case it is adversely commented upon, even without irritating sharpness."

In the interest of a victorious carrying through of the war, which is endangered by every stoppage of work, expressions of the Press which recommend a strike or express themselves otherwise in favour of a strike, are forbidden. Utterances which are directed against strikes are indeed not subject to censorship, but it is supposed thereby that they are kept free from immediate sharpness which could offer material for irritating the people.

Reports concerning disturbances in Königsberg, Prussia, and concerning a warning from the Commander of the First Army Corps, which followed in the Königsberg Press, are not permissible.

"News about excesses and unrest in Peking may not be published."

AUSTRIAN DISSENT SUPPRESSED.

Hostile discussions in the Austrian Parliament which met last spring, were to be carefully concealed, as shown by the following orders:—

"The discussion of the Austrian lower chamber may, for the present, be published only in such light as they are sent out by the official correspondence bureau."

"The printing and discussion of the speeches in Parliament yesterday by the Austrian Deputies, Stransky, Korvosek, and Romanzak, are forbidden."

"Last spring a large number of Russians were repatriated from Switzerland through Germany with the definite purpose of spreading German propaganda in Russia concerning them; these instructions were given, the last superseding the first."

"Nothing is to be published concerning the journey through Germany from Switzerland of Russian emigrants."

"Instruction revised so that the reports from abroad concerning the journey through Germany of Russian emigrants may be published, but without comment."

The following were on the economic situation:—

"The publication is to be avoided of anything concerning the state of the clothing material business and concerning the purchase of clothing material in the occupied districts as well as in Switzerland."

"The printing and discussion of the article, 'Terrible Conditions in Warsaw for Obtaining the Necessities of Life,' in No. 33 of *Naposted* of July 12th are not permissible."

"It is not desired to discuss or even to mention the German importations from abroad, especially from Holland."

"Offers of food from the occupied Eastern War-Zone may not be published. The acceptance of such advertisements is forbidden."

EMPHASIZING U-BOAT WAR.

The following is taken haphazardly from a large number of orders issued to the Press:—

June 23rd, 1917.

Pr. 11-6510:

"The Press has often been requested to omit the sensational publication of unimportant reports or of reports capable of misinterpretation."

"Urgent cause exists to point out that it can be on the other side, often important and right to give events and reports their proper meaning through due emphasis."

"For instance, recently the English text of a secret telegram in the case of Hoffmann-Grimm was in no wise sufficiently emphasized."

"Furthermore, it appears as if the German Press does not proceed forcefully enough against the plan recently practised by our enemies, which is justified by nothing of discounting the effectiveness of our blockade war."

"It is desired that it should be clearly and distinctly put in the foreground that the enemy's offensive has utterly failed on all fronts and that the *Entente* has no alternative but to attempt a new offensive, as the enemy's statements are still against peace. Another reason for haste is the continually increasing lack of tonnage."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

CONFERENCE OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION.

A National Conference of representatives of associations of employers was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, recently, to consider the proposals of the Government in relation to industrial reconstruction and the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes.

Sir Richard Temple, who presided, explained that he held a completely detached and independent position as far as the interests represented by this Conference were concerned. He said it had been the custom of the employers to hold such conferences as this before the war, but on this occasion it derived greater importance from the special circumstances that had arisen. In the solution of the problems confronting the industrial future of the country there were involved two matters—not only the stability of our social system, but also the contentment and prosperity of the British race throughout the world. One essential condition for the proper solution of these problems was that the masters and workmen should combine wholeheartedly in one persistent effort to ensure that the industries of this country should be the best organized and most efficiently conducted in the world. It was only by the most intelligent understanding and the closest co-operation on the part of masters and men that this object could be attained. The Government had been putting forward proposals with that object in view, such as setting up joint councils in every industry to prevent or settle disputes in the mutual interests of employers and employed. Taken as a whole, the Government proposals might be looked upon as acceptable to the Employers' Parliamentary Council, but they were aware that there were in existence serious obstacles to the working of such a body as the Government proposals foreshadowed, and those obstacles related to the all-important matter of the enforcement of agreements between the organizations of employers and employed and the subjection of the law of the land. Assuming that the Conference decided on a united policy in regard to the proposals of the Government, it was essential that all employers' associations should closely combine and work in unison to give effect to that policy. It might not be desirable to introduce anything in the shape of an Employers' Party, but it was certainly desirable that the organizations of employers should be brought together in some central body, authorized to take action on behalf of the various associations they represented whenever necessary. It would seek to check, step by step, all demands to set up a Labour Government or any other class Government. It was on this common ground of political and Parliamentary action that all the employers should be brought together, and in this way the Employers' Parliamentary Council could be made as representative of the employers as the Labour Party was representative of Labour. Without such unity as this, any hope of successful political action on the part of the employers might as well be abandoned. (Cheers.)

THE RESOLUTION.

On the motion of Mr. John Allen (National Federation of Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association), seconded by Mr. Baillieston (Scottish Employers' Federation) of the Iron and Steel Founders, the Conference unanimously approved the general principle of National Industrial Councils, having for their object the prevention and settlement of disputes, and resolved that "to successfully give effect to the proposals referred to it is essential that agreements entered into by such councils of employers and employed should be legally enforceable, and that the necessary legislation providing for this should be passed before the Industrial Councils are established."

Mr. H. J. Catt (Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners of the Port of London) proposed, and Mr. Davies Brown (Farmers' Federation) seconded a motion recommending that an inquiry be made into the working of the effects of the Trades Disputes Act of 1906 in relation to the unlimited area in which picketing in unlimited numbers may be carried on should not be restricted and the number of pickets regulated by statute; (2) whether combinations for disorganizing trading and social conditions should not be made unlawful; and (3) whether it is not of national interest that all unions should be subjected to the ordinary law of the land and made responsible, like all other classes, for their actions.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The *Entente* is very dependent on the sea for its forwarding, the freight space intended for the civil population must be added to those transports.

"In one of the future issues it might be mentioned that the present situation in Russia has the appearance of being caused by the *Zhivago* with the view to her (Russia's) continuing for a time—perhaps until the actual participation by the Americans. How long that will be remains to be seen. It is of consequence to set forth the opinion that a new offensive will speedily take place as amounting to a conviction."

"The question about the secret agreements between Russia and her Allies must not be allowed to pass. The hostile Governments try to frustrate the effect of all publications bearing upon the agreements with all the means at their disposal in order that their people may not learn the war aims and the reasons why they were urged on into the war. There is no doubt as to the existence of such secret agreements and if these are discussed as being a matter of course the people will ultimately demand of their Governments the publication of these agreements."

In referring to the Skagerrak battle, it is of the utmost importance to use the greatest energy in freeing the neutrals from the pretended English supremacy of the sea."

GRAND HOTEL, GRAND ANNEX, GRAND STRAND.

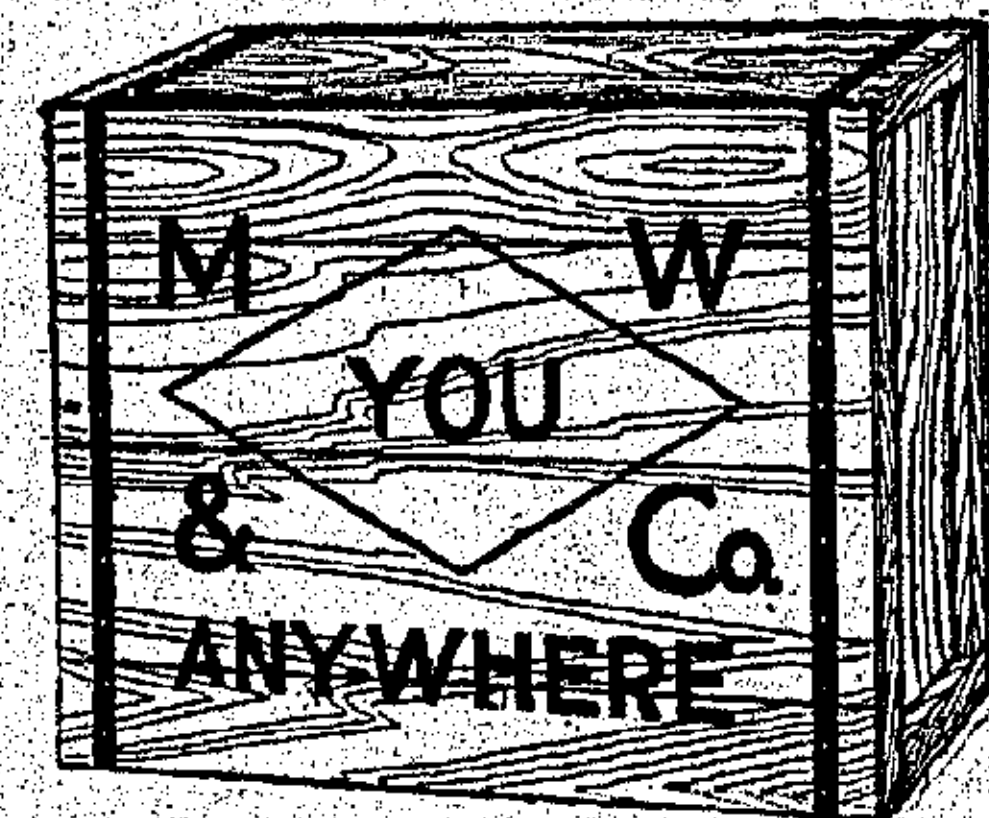
SEASON 1918

TSINGTAU

Commencing MAY 15th.

T. NAGAO, General Manager.

[1652]



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Capt. Iizawa

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YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Cope
ISHIDZUOKA MARU (SATURDAY, 23rd Mar., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Yamazaki

YETOROFU MARU (THURSDAY, 28th Feb., 10 A.M.)
Capt. Kitamura
PENANG MARU (WED. DAY, 6th Mar., 10 A.M.)
Capt. Kitahara
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